

# THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

PETER A. BRANNON, Editor



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## EDITORIAL

This number of the *Alabama Historical Quarterly* is intended to set out the original historical and factual data as concerns Montgomery County. Geographically located in the central section of the eastern half of the Mississippi Territory, it was but natural to think that this County and its County seat would eventually become the site of the State Capitol. Indian trails from the Gulf country to the Ohio River and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi Valley crossed here in prehistoric days. The earliest of the American Indian trade relations with the natives was centered along the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. When the delegates who eventually conceived the Confederacy, sought a meeting place, this town in the middle of the Gulf country logically became the place of their choice. Montgomery County has contributed in a large way to the history of the State.

P. A. B.



Montgomery, destined even that early to be the Capital of the State, was named for Richard Montgomery, born in the North of Ireland, in 1736, who was killed at Quebec, in the beginning of the American Revolution. In 1912, the Colonial Dames of the State of Alabama, desiring to mark the site of the original seat-of-justice of Montgomery County, (which in itself was named for Major Lemuel Purnell Montgomery,) placed a replica-in-miniature of the obelisk on the *Plains of Abraham*, Canada, at the site of old Fort Jackson town which was founded in 1816, on the creation of the Mississippi Territorial County. Fort Jackson town lasted only a few years and the County seat was moved down to the present bend on the Alabama River. On December 3, 1819, Montgomery was chartered by the Alabama Territorial Legislature by combining two villages, Alabama Town and New Philadelphia, and naming it Montgomery.

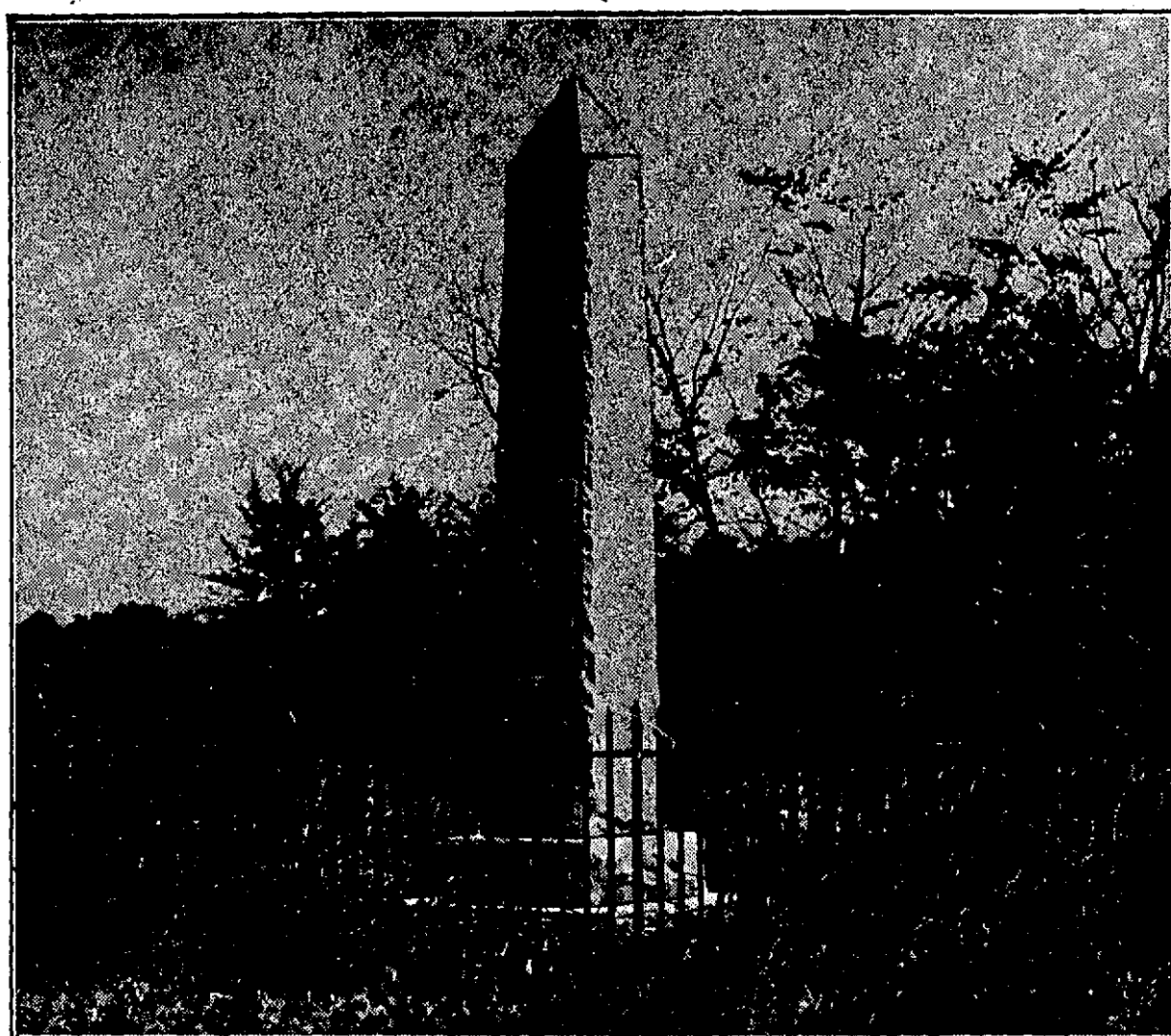
## CREATION OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

## CHAPTER VIII.

An Act to divide the County of Monroe, and form a new County by the name of Montgomery.—Passed Decembed 6, 1816.

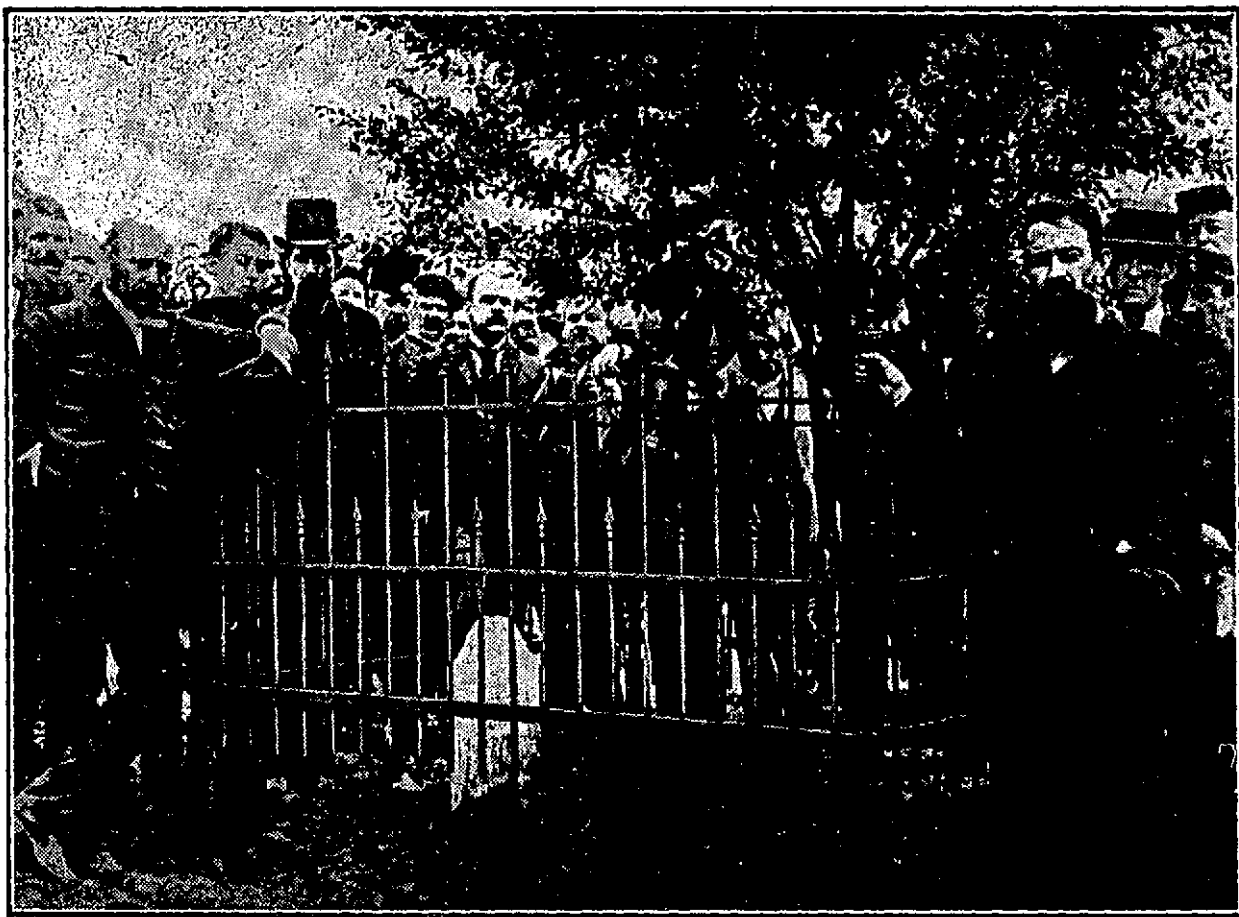
Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly convened*, That the county at present called and known by the name of Monroe, be, and the same is hereby divided in the following manner, to wit: commencing on the western extreme of said county, at the north boundary of the thirteenth township, running thence east along said township line to the eastern bank of the Alabama river; thence down the same to the north boundary of the eleventh township, thence east along the last-mentioned line, until it intersects the southern boundary of the Creek nation; and all that tract of territory, formerly a part of Monroe county, lying north of the lines thus described, shall form a new county, hereafter to be called and known by the name of "Montgomery." (Toulmin, *Digest*, 1823.)

Montgomery County, as originally created, included all of what is Autauga, some of what is now Elmore, most of which is now Lowndes and a small portion of other territory. Ed.



FORT TOULOUSE (FORT JACKSON) MARKER

This stone, a replica in miniature, of the monument to Gen. Richard Montgomery, on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, was placed in 1912, by the Alabama Society, Colonial Dames of America, and commemorates the fact that Fort Jackson town was the original County seat site of Montgomery County. The permanent seat of Justice of Montgomery County as selected by the incorporation of Montgomery, in 1819, honors Gen. Richard Montgomery, whose monument is at Quebec.



GRAVE OF JOHN SEVIER AT FORT DECATUR

In 1886, Governor Bob Taylor and members of the Supreme Court and other State officials of Tennessee, met Governor Thomas Seay and his military staff at Fort Decatur. They came to Alabama to remove the remains of Gen. John Sevier, the U. S. Boundary Line Commissioner, appointed after the Treaty of Fort Jackson, 1814, who died at Fort Decatur, early in 1815. Gen. Sevier's remains were reinterred at Knoxville. The Treaty of Fort Jackson pre-empted the Indian lands in what is now Montgomery County and opened this territory for white settlement.

## ORIGINAL COURT RECORDS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

## June Term Orphans Court 1817

On the third Monday in June in the year of our Lord one Thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen the Honourable the Orphans Court for the County of Montgomery Mississippi Territory of the United States met at Fort Jackson at the Court house, at the Court house (sic), of said County at which time were present.

Henry D. Stone Esqr Chief Justice &  
Thomas Craig & William Laprade, Justices  
Philip Fitzpatrick, Esqr. Sheriff &  
Henry W. Stephens, Register

William Laprade Admn. of Charles B. Mitchell Dsd.	On motion of William Laprade Esqr Ordered that he the said William Laprade Esqr be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Charles B. Mitchell deceased on his entering into Bond in the penal sume of Four hundred dollars with Philip Fitzpatrick and Walter B. Ross Esqr. his Securities Conditioned as the law Directs.
Do of John Brassil Dsd.	On Motion of William Laprade Esqr. Ordered that he the said William Laprade, Esqr be appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Brasil deceased on his Entering into bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars with Philip Fitzpatrick and Walter R. Ross his Securties Conditioned as the law directs.
Do of George Shafer Desd.	On Motion of William Laprade Esqr Ordered that he the said William Laprade Esqr be appointed Administrator of the Estate of George Shafter Deceased on his Entering into bond in the penal Sum of Four Hundred Dollars wth Philip Fitzpatrick and Walter R Ross in Securities Conditioned as the Law Directs.
Do of William Baxter Dsd.	On Motion of William Laprade Esqr. Ordered that he the said William Laprade Esqr be appointed administrator of the Estate of William Baxter deceased on his entering into bond in the penal sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with Philip Fitzpatrick and Walter R Ross his Securities as the law directs.
Do of Reason Rickets	On motion of William Laprade Esqr ordered that he the Said William Laprade be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Reason Rickets deceased on his entering into bond in the penal Sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with Philip Fitzpatrick and Walter R. Ross his securities Conditioned as the Law directs.

---

Sally B Sterrett Admx. of R. Sterrell Dsd.	On motion of Sally B Sterritt Ordered that She the said Sally B Sterrett be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Sterrell deceased, on her Entering into bond in the penal Sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars with George Tubbs and Henry W Stephens her Securities Conditioned as the law directs.
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A. Taylor W. Capshaw Bennett Ware appraisers	On motion of Sally B Sterrett Administratrix of the Estate of Robert Sterrell Ordered that Arthur Taylor, William Capshaw and Bennett Ware be appointed appraisers of said Estate.
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Order of Sale	On motion of Sally B Sterrett Administratrix of the Estate of Robert Sterrett deceased ordered that the said Administratrix sell the whole of the personal property of said Estate as soon the appraisers of said Estate shall return an inventory by giving notice and Conducting the Sale as the law directs.
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#### Special Orphans Court July Term 1817

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On Friday the 11th day of July 1817 the Honourable the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, Mississippi Territory of the United States met at the Court house of said County at Fort Jackson at which time were present.

Henry D Stone Esqr Chief Justice

Thomas Craigh, William Laprade, Espr. Justices

Philip Fitzpatrick Esqr Sheriff &

Henry W. Stevens, Register.

---

Henry Funderburk of Michael McCarty Dsd.	On motion of Henry Funderbruck ordered that he the said Henry Funderburk be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Michael McCarty deceased on his Entering into bond in the penal Sum of Five Hundred dollars with Isaac Funderburk and Isaac Sterrett his securities Conditioned as the Law directs.
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On Motion of Henry Funderburk Administrator of the Estate of Michal McCarty deceased ordered that Francis Boles Gray and Jesse Gray be appointed appraisers of said Estate.

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(From Original Volume filed in Montgomery County Court House)

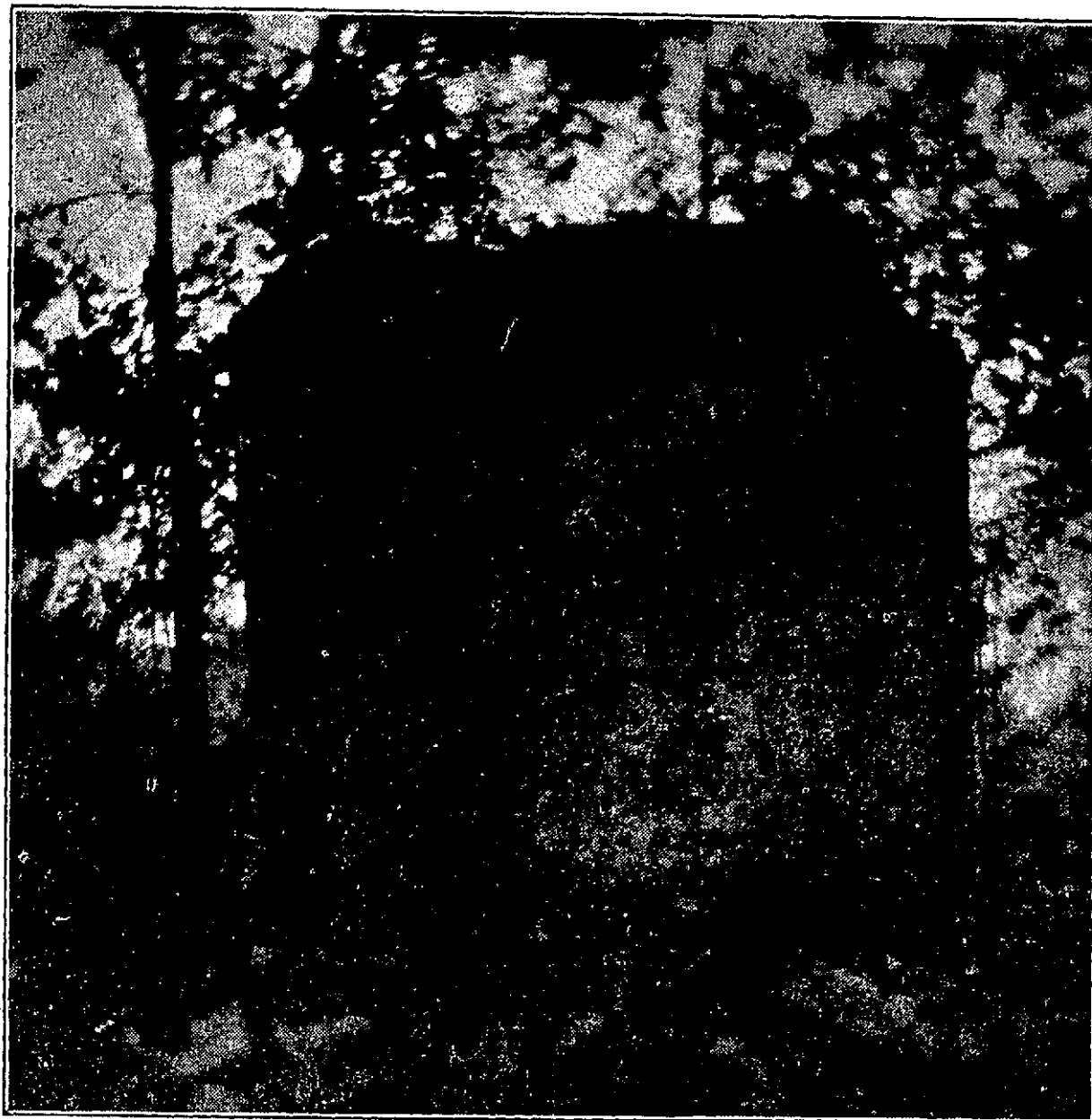


SURRENDER OF WILLIAM WEATHERFORD TO ANDREW JACKSON AT FORT JACKSON IN APRIL, 1815.

(From an old print)

This concept of the surrender of the Creek Nation is by an early artist who apparently based his sketch on Col. Albert J. Pickett's story of Weatherford's visit to Jackson. Gen. Jackson arrived at old Fort Toulouse, now named Fort Jackson, about two weeks after the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and shortly thereafter Weatherford came to his headquarters to seek protection for the remnants of the Nation.





GRAVE OF ISAAC ROSS AT OLD FORT TOULOUSE

Mr. Ross was the earliest land owner at this point after the survey of 1816. A map of the locality was done under the supervision of Gen. John Coffee who was with Jackson at the point then designated Fort Jackson when Weatherford surrendered there. Mr. Ross was buried at the cemetery which had been used by the French as early as 1722 and which later contained the remains of a number of Jackson soldiers who died at the post. In the middle 1890's these French and American soldiers' remains were exhumed and reburied in the National Cemetery at Mobile. Mr. Ross' grave has in later years been marked with a Daughters of American Revolution bronze tablet. The original stone placed by the family is still intact.

ORIGINAL MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY  
MARRIAGE LICENSES\*

Mississippi Territory of the United States  
By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County  
To any Judge Minister or Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites  
of Matrimony

You are hereby licenced to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between  
Richard Brazil and Fanny Zimmerman both of said County and for so  
doing this shall be your warrant

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of June in the year of Our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

H W Stevens Reg O C M C

Mississippi Territory )  
Montgomery County ) I Henry W Stevens Justice of the peace in  
and for said County certify that on the 15th  
day of June 1817 I celebrated the rites of Matrimony between Richard  
Brazil and Nancy L Zimmerman agreeable to the within warrant  
Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of June 1817

H W Stevens J P (Seal)

The Mississippi Territory of the United States

By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County

To any Judge Minister or Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites  
of Matrimony You are hereby licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony  
between Lewis Abbot and Nancy Tubbs both of said County and for so  
doing this shall be your warrant

Given under my hand and seal this 14th of January 1817 in the year of  
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

H W Stevens Reg O C M C

---

\*The County seat of Montgomery County as of these dates, was located  
at Fort Jackson, in the forks of the present Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers  
(now in Elmore County). The County seat was moved to Alabama Town,  
this area embodied in the present City of Montgomery, and licenses after  
1821 show that place. Montgomery County territory extended to the upper  
limits of the town of Wetumpka until the creation of Elmore County under  
the Act of February 15, 1866.

This is to certify I Thomas Moore did on the 14th day of January 1817 celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Lewis Abbot and Nancy Tubbs both of said County of Montgomery Miss. Territory. Thos Moore J P Decm. 3d 1817. To the Clerk of the Court, the County of Montgomery Sir, This is to inform you that I mutually give up my daughter Edny Adams to Matthew Burt in holy Bonds of Matrimony

Amos Adams

The Mississippi Territory of the United States

By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County

To any Judge Minister or Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony You are hereby licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Matthew Burt and Edny Adams and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of December 1817

H. W. Stevens Reg O.C.M.C.

The Mississippi Territory of the United States

By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County

To any Judge Minister of Justice Lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony You are hereby Licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between James Thomas and Polly Page and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal this the 30th day of January 1818

H W Stevens Reg O C M C

This is to certify that Phillip Dicks has my approbation to marry my Daughter Elizabeth W Dec 3d 1817 James Pendarvis

The Mississippi Territory of the United States. By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County. To any Judge Minister or Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony You are hereby licenced to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Philip Dicks and Elizabeth Pendarvis, and for so doing this shall be your warrant

Given under my hand this the 2nd day of December 1817

H. W. Stevens Reg O.C.M.C.

### Vol. I

Mississippi Territory ) I, Henry D. Stone, Chief Justice of the  
Montgomery County ) Orphans Court of said County, do certify  
that on the 7th day of Dec. 1817 I celebrated the rites of Matrimony  
between Philip Dicks and Elizabeth W. Pendarvis.

H. D. Stone, C. J.

The Mississippi Territory of the United States, By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County, To any Judge, Minister or Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony you are hereby licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Peter E. Tatum and Martha Gann and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under My hand this 24th day of Nov 1817

H. W. Stevens, Reg O C M C

Mississippi Territory )  
Montgomery County ) I, Henry D Stone, Chief Justice of the Orphans Court for said County do certify that on the 27th day of November 1817, I celebrated the rites of Matrimony between Peter E Tatum and Martha Gann

H. D. Stone, C. J.

Mississippi Territory of the United States, By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County. To any Judge, Justice Lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony, you are hereby licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Tillman Barnett and Sally Shields and for so doing this shall be your warrant.  
Given under my hand this the 27th day of May 1817

H. W. Stevens, Reg O C M C

### Vol. 1

Mississippi Territory ) I, Henry W. Stevens, Justice of the Peace in  
Montgomery County ) and for said County certify that on Wednesday 28th day of May 1817 I celebrated the rites of Matrimony between Tillman Barnett and Sally Shields agreeable to the within warrant. Given under my hand and seal 28th day of May 1817

H W Stevens, Reg.

Personally appeared before me the undersigned Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County M G Isaac Shields and gives his concent that Tillman Barnett should marry his daughter Sally Shields.

H W-Stevens, Register

The Mississippi Territory of the United States, By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County. To any Judge Minister of Justice Lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony, you are hereby licensed to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between James Hallmark and Rebecca Cottingham and for so doing this shall be your warrant.  
Given under my hand this the 1st day of December 1817

H W Stevens, Reg OC M C

I, Clarissa Boyd do hereby give my consent and agree to give my daughter Nancy in marriage to Charles H. Fry — given under my hand this 29th day of December 1817

Clarissa Boyd

Witness John D. Wilson

The Mississippi Territory of the United States, By the Register of the Orphans Court of Montgomery County to any Judge, Minister of Justice lawfully authorized to celebrate the rites of Matrimony between Chas. H. Fry and Nancy Boyd, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1817

H. W. Stevens, Regt. OCMC

(Original filed in Montgomery County Court House)

ABSTRACT OF TERRITORIAL CENSUS  
TAKEN IN 1818  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

White males over 21 years .....	799
White males under 21 years .....	1103
White females over 21 years .....	555
White females under 21 years .....	1007
Total of whites .....	3464
Free People of Colour .....	8
Total of slaves .....	1747
Total of Inhabitants .....	5219

I certify that the foregoing is a correct Copy of the Census of the Alabama Territory as returned to this House.

Given under my hand, in the Representative-Hall, at St. Stephens, this 11 Nov: 1818.

J. W. WALKER

Speaker of the House of Representatives

(*Territorial Papers, Alabama Territory, Volume 18, Washington, 1952.*)

ORIGINAL TRACTS OF LANDS IN VICINITY OF MONTGOMERY  
WHICH WERE PATENTED AND TO WHOM.

UNITED STATES LANDS.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE AT MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA,  
AUGUST, 1817.

RECEIVERS DR TO SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON OF MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA.

Hansell For two hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty five cents being the amount of the purchase money of S. E. QUARTER OF SECTION NO. 26 in Township No. 16 of Range No. 17 containing one hundred and fifty nine  $67\frac{1}{2}/100$  Acres at two dollars per acre; purchased on the 9th of August, 18817 as per account of public sales ..... 319.35.

Hansell For three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty five cents, being the amount of purchase money of S.W. Quarter of Section No. 26 in the Township No. 16 of range No. 17 containing one hundred and fifty nine  $67\frac{1}{2}/100$  Acres at two dollars per acre purchased on the 9th of August, 1817, as prt account of public sales ..... 319.35.

WILLIS ROBERTS OF PUTNAM COUNTY, GEORGIA.

#&  
37  
464 For four thousand seven hundred and thirty three dollars and seventy five cents, being the amount of purchase money of the fraction of Section No. 3 in Township No. 16 of Range No. 17 West of the Alabama, containing one hundred and severnty five acres, at Twenty seven dollars and five cents per acre; purchased on the 8th of August, 1817, as per accounty of Publis Sales ..... 4,733.75

ANDREW DEXTER OF GREENE CO. NEW YORK.

37  
464 For Seven hundred and seventy seven dollars and twenty cents being the amount of purchase money of the N.W. Quarter of Section No. 24 in Township No. 16 range No. 17 containing one hundred and fifty three  $90/100$  acres at five dollars and five cents per acre; purchased on the 9th of August, 1817 as per acct. of public sales ..... 777.20.

## JOHN SCOTT OF BALDWIN COUNTY, GEORGIA.

41 For seven hundred and ninety five dollars and eighty eight  
 ----- cents being the amount of purchase money of the N.E. Quarter  
 465 of Section No. 20 in Township No. 16 of Range No. 17 con-  
 taining one hundred and fifty nine &  $17\frac{1}{2}/100$  acres at five  
 dollars per acre, purchased on the 9th of August, 1817, as per  
 the acct. of public sales. .... 795/88

42 For six hundred and thirty six dollars and seventy cents being  
 ----- the amount of purchase money of the S.E. Quarter of Section  
 465 No. 20 in Township No. 16 of range No. 17 containing one  
 hundred and fifty  $9\frac{1}{2}/100$  Acres at four dollars per acre  
 purchased on the 9th of August, 1817. As per acct of public  
 sales ..... 636.70

---

ROBERT WARE OF LINCOLN CO., GEORGIA.

47 For two thousand nine hundred and thirty eight dollars and  
 ----- twenty five cents, being the amount of purchase money of  
 465 Fraction of Section No. 24 in Township No. 17 of range No. 17  
 containing three hundred and fifty three acres, and of the  
 of the Fraction of Section No. 25 in Township No. 17 of  
 Range No. 17 containing twenty two acres both on the East  
 of the Alabama River, containing in the whole three hundred  
 and sixty five acres Sold together at Eight dollars and five  
 cents per Acre, purchased on the 11th of August 1817, As per  
 Acct. of public sales ..... 2938.25.

---

JOHN H. MARKS, of Jasper Co., Georgia.

49 For five hundred and sixty dollars and twelve cents being the  
 ----- amount of purchase money of the S.W. Quarter of Section  
 465 No. 7 in Township No. 17 of range No. 17 containing one  
 hundred and sixty  $32/100$  Acres at three dollars and fifty  
 cents per Acre; purchased on the 11th of August 1817 as per  
 Acct. of public sales ..... 560.12.

---

WILLIAM COLBERT OF MONTGOMERY CO., M.T.

52 For three hundred and twenty dollars, being the amount of  
 ----- purchase money of S.W. Quarter of Section No. 18 in Township  
 465 No. 17 of range 17 containing one hundred and sixty acres at  
 Five dollars per acre; purchased on the 11th of August as per  
 Acct. of public sales. .... 320.00



## BOLLING HALL OF BALDWIN CO., GEORGIA.

51  
 ———  
 465 For Twenty six thousand nine hundred and sixty three and sixty three dollars, being, the amount of purchase money of the fraction of Section No. 25 in Township No. 17 of range No. 17 on the West side of the Alabama River, containing Four hundred and fifty seven Acres; at Fifty nine dollars per acre; purchase on the 11th of August 1817 as per acct. of public sales.....26,963.00

## JOHN MARTIN OF EDGEFIELD, S. C.

53  
 ———  
 465 For five thousand three hundred and two dollars, being the amt. of purchase money of the Fraction of Section No. 29 in Township No. 17 of range No. 17 on East of the Alabama river, containing four Hundred and eighty two acres at Eleven dollars per Acre; purchased on the 11th of August, as pr Acct. of public sales.....5302.00.

## WILLIAM R. PICKETT, OF ANSON CO., N. C.

53  
 ———  
 465 For three hundred and fifty two dollars and forty five cents, being the amount of purchase money of the S.E. Quarter of Section No. 20 in Township No. 17, range No. 17, containing one hundred and sixty acres; purchased on the 11th of August 1817 as per account of public sales .....352.44.

55  
 ———  
 466 For three thousand three hundred and two dollars and Eighty cents, being the amount of purchase money of Fraction No. 29 in Township No. 17 of range No. 17 on the West side of the Alabama river containing ninety two acres at thirty five dollars and ninety cents purchased on the 11th of August 1817 as per acct of public sales.....3302.80.

## JOHN TAYLOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

57  
 ———  
 466 For three hundred and twenty one dollars and thirty six cents being the amount of the purchase money of the S.E. Quarter of Section No. 36 in Township No. 12 of Range No. 13 containing one hundred and sixty 68/100 Acres at two dollars per acre; purchased on the 4th of August, 1817 as per Acct. of public sales.....321.36.

## WILLIAM PEACOCK, OF MONTGOMERY CO., N. C.

11  
 ———  
 452 For one hundred and nine dollars thirty one and a quarter cents, being the amount of the 1st Instalment of the purchase money of the S.W. Quarter of Section No. 8 in Township No. 13 of range No. 17 purchased on the 7th of August 1817 per receipt No. 17 granted to said Peacock the 7th Instant.—Stock 103.85¼ Cash 5.46—Amount total 109.31¼.

## WILLIAM W. BIBB of WILKES CO., GEORGIA.

286 For one thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars, being  
 ——— the 1st instalment of the purchase money of the Fractions  
 455 of Sections Nos. 5 & 8 in Township No. 17 of Range No. 18  
 purchased on the 13th of August 1817 per Receipt No. 111  
 granted to said Bibb this day——Stock 1543.75——Cash 81.25,  
 Total 1625.00.

287 For seven hundred and eighty five dollars being the amount  
 ——— of the 1st Instalment of the purchase money of the Fraction  
 455 of Sections Nos. 6 & 7 of Range No. 18 purchased on the 13th  
 of August 1817 per receipt No. 112 granted to said Bibb this  
 day.——Stock 744.80——Cash 39.20 Total 784.00

## THOMAS BIBB OF MADISON CO., M. T.

270 For three thousand one hundred and eight dollars being the  
 ——— amount of the fist instalment of the purchase money of the  
 455 fraction of Section No. II in Township No. 16 of Range No. 17  
 purchased on the 16 of August 1817 per receipt No. 113  
 granted to said Bibb, this day——Stock 2952.60 Cash 155.40—  
 ——Total 3108.00

## JAMES JACKSON OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

August 8—For one hundred and twenty four dollars twelve and a half  
 248 cents being the amount of the 1st instalment of the purchase  
 ——— money of the S.E. Quarter of Section No. 4 in Township 16 of  
 456 Range No. 17 purchased on the 8th of August 1817 per receipt  
 No. 155 granted said Jackson this day.——Stock 117 92½——  
 Cash 6.20. Total 125.12½

## August 16 WILLIAM BARNETT OF ELBERT CO., GEORGIA.

129 For Eleven hundred and thirty six dollars, being the amount  
 ——— of the purchase money, of the North West Quarter, of Section  
 471 No. 22 in Township No. 16 of Range No. 19 containing one  
 hundred and sixty acres at seven dollars and ten cents per  
 acre, purchased on the 16 of August 1817 as per account of  
 public sales. ....1136.00

(U. S. Lands Records, Copies filed in Alabama Department Archives  
 and History.)



GOVERNOR WILLIAM WYATT BIBB

1819-20

Mr. Bibb, formerly Senator from Georgia was appointed the first Governor of Alabama Territory by President Monroe and was elected the first Governor of the State. He met with an accident in 1820 and died after having served only a few months as Governor. He is buried at the site of his old home in Coosada, Elmore County.

A LIST OF EARLY LAND HOLDERS WITH DESCENDANTS STILL  
IN POSSESSION OF LANDS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Family	Land Settled	When Entered
McGEHEE'S (Beat)		
McGehee, Abner	E½ of NW¼ of Sec. 20, Tp. 15N, R17E	Jan. 29, 1827
McQueen, John	NW¼ of Sec. 29, Tp. 15N., R. 17 E.	Feb. 10, 1820
Moseley, Joseph	E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 3, Tp. 15N., R 18E	Feb. 13, 1826

DOOLEY

Gilmer, Nicholas	E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 14, Tp. 15N. R. 18E	Nov. 21, 1815
Taylor, John & Wm.	NE¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 15N, R. 18E	Oct. 30, 1817
Head, Stephen (Hrs. Of)	Whole Sec. 30, Tp 15 N. R. 18E	Feb. 12, 1828

WALKERS

McLemore, James	E½ of NE¼ of Sec. 21, Tp. 16N. R. 19E	Aug. 6, 1831
Ware, Robert	NE¼ of Sec. 3, Tp. 16N. R. 18E.	Aug. 13, 1817
Bibb, Benajah	NW¼ of Sec. 5, Tp. 16N. R. 18E.	Aug. 13, 1817
Belser, William	E½ of SE¼ of Sec. 35, Tp. 16N. R. 18E.	Sept. 4, 1817
Pinkston, James	W½ of NE½ of Sec. 8, Tp. 16N. R. 19E	Aug. 16, 1817
Scott, John	NW¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 16N. R. 18E	Oct. 6, 1817

PIKE ROADS (Beat)

Lucas, Charles S.	NW¼ of SW¼ of Sec. 11, Tp. 15N., R. 20E	Dec. 5, 1831
Gilmer, Francis	NE¼ of Sec. 20, Tp. 20, R. 20E.	Feb. 9, 1819
Merriweather, Nich.	E½ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15N., R. 20E	Feb. 9, 1819
Barnett, Thomas	NW½ of Sec. 17, Tp. 15N., R. 20E.	Feb. 9, 1819
Marks, John H.	NE¼ of Sec. 19, Tp. 15N., R. 20E.	Feb. 6, 1818

MT. MEIGS

Marks, Nich's M.	NE¼ of Sec. 6, Tp. 16N., R. 20E.	July 16, 1824
Lucas, Henry	E½ of SE¼ of Sec. 6, Tp. 16N., R. 20E	Aug. 6, 1831
McDade, Alex	NW¼ of Sec. 7, Tp. 16N., R. 20E	Oct. 12, 1817
McLaughlin, Neil M.	W½ of NE¼ of Sec. 17, Tp. 16, R. 20E	Aug. 22, 1817

Family	Land Settled	When Entered
KENDALL		
Ashley, William	SE¼ of Sec. 10, Tp. 16N, R. 17E.	Aug. 8, 1817
Wescott, D. S.	NW¼ of Sec. 23, Tp. 16N, R. 17E.	Aug. 9, 1817
Ware, Robt. J.	Frac. Sec. 24, Tp. 17N., 17E	Aug. 11, 1817
Taylor, John	Frac. A. Sec. 12, Tp. 16N., R. 17E	Oct. 10, 1818

## ELAM (Beat)

McLemore, John	SE¼ Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Jan. 8, 1833
McLemore, William	SW¼ Sec. 15, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Aug. 14, 1817
McLemore, Jesse	E½ of NE¼ Sec. 24, T. 17, R. 18 E.	Aug. 14, 1817
McLemore, James	SW¼ Sec. 24, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	
Hall, Dixon	SW½ of Sec. 35, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Aug. 14, 1817
Moseley, Jesse H.	SW¼ Sec. 22, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Dec. 15, 1835
Moseley, Robert	All Sec. 33, T. 17 R. 18 E.	Aug. 14, 1817

## OTHER ORIGINAL ENTRIES\*

Hall, Bolling	NE¼ Sec. 8, T. 17 N. R. 17 E.	Sept. 25, 1817
Harris, William	W½ of NE¼ Sec. 28, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Aug. 14, 1817
Bibb, Peyton	NE¼ Sec. 5, T. 17 R. N. 17 E.	Aug. 27, 1817
Ware, Robert	E½ OF SE¼ Sec. 10, T. 17, R. 17E.	Aug. 11, 1817
Jackson, Absalom	E½ of SE¼ Sec. 34, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.	Dec. 9, 1830
Reese, Littleton	N½ Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 17 E.	Aug. 27, 1817
Fields, Lemuel	SW¼ of Sec. 22, T. 17 N. R. 20 E.	Jan. 2, 1826

## BIBB FAMILY LANDS

Peyton Bibb	SW¼ Frac. Sec. 22, T. 17 R. 17E.	Aug. 11, 1817
John D. Bibb	Fractional Sec. 26, T. 17 N. R. 17 E.	Aug. 11, 1817
Benajah Bibb	NW¼ Sction 5, T. 16 N. R. 18 E.	Aug. 13, 1817
Joseph W. Bibb	NE¼ Sec. 11, T. 16 N. R. 18 E.	Jul. 13, 1824
George B. Bibb	NW¼ Sec. 35, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.	Mar. 25, 1819
William W. Bibb	Frac. Secs. 5 & 8, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.	Aug. 20, 1817

\*These lands are still, in part, in the hands of, and lived on, by descendants.

EARLY LAND OWNERS  
IN  
INDIAN SESSION OF 1814

Ts. 16, 17, 18, 19, Rs. 18, 19, 20

Loftin .....	Sec. 23, T. 18, N. R. 18 E.
Jordan .....	Sec. 24, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 24, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Rushing .....	Sec. 24, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Chappel .....	Sec. 24, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 25, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Loftin .....	Sec. 25, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Gray .....	Sec. 35, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 35, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Bullard .....	Sec. 36, T. 18 N. R. 18 E.
Grantland .....	Sec. 15, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Taylor & Co. ....	Sec. 17, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin .....	Sec. 17, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
P. Clarke .....	Sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
C & W .....	Sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Whitman .....	Sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Chandler .....	Sec. 19, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Parker .....	Sec. 20, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 20, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Hondt .....	Sec. 20, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Rose .....	Sec. 20, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
William Underwood .....	Sec. 20, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin .....	Sec. 21, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
William Underwood .....	Sec. 21, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Beck .....	Sec. 21, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Rose .....	Sec. 21, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
A. Nummy .....	Sec. 21, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Strong .....	Sec. 22, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
John Chapman .....	Sec. 22, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Harwell .....	Sec. 27, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Thrasher .....	Sec. 27, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
A. Nummy .....	Sec. 27, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Nummy .....	Sec. 28, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Nummy .....	Sec. 28, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Marshall .....	Sec. 28, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
George Marshall .....	Sec. 28, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.

Crommelin	Sec. 29, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Early	Sec. 29, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Nummy	Sec. 29, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Adamson	Sec. 29, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Springs	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Wai	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Sims	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Chandler	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Taylor C. & W.	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Chappel	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Jordan	Sec. 30, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Oliver	Sec. 31, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Weaver	Sec. 31, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin	Sec. 31, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Weaver	Sec. 32, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Oliver	Sec. 32, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
James Harwell	Sec. 32, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Oliver	Sec. 32, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Harwell	Sec. 33, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Thrasher	Sec. 33, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Gray	Sec. 33, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Oliver	Sec. 33, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Seth Harwell	Sec. 33, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Thrasher	Sec. 34, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
Thrasher	Sec. 34, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
	Nothing shown for Sec. 35
William Townsend	Sec. 36, T. 18 N. R. 19 E.
J. Chapman	Sec. 2, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Bulger	Sec. 3, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Ross	Sec. 3, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Ross	Sec. 3, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Sledge	Sec. 3, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Sims	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Sims	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Ross	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Sledge	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Haggarty's Mill	Sec. 4, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Weaver	Sec. 5, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Hagerty	Sec. 5, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
J. W. Loftin	Sec. 5, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Loftin .....	Sec. 6, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 6, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Hagerty .....	Sec. 6, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Crommelin .....	Sec. 6, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Able Hagerty .....	Sec. 6, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Nothing shown for Sec. 7

Hagerty .....	Sec. 8, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Payton .....	Sec. 8, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Young .....	Sec. 8, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Loftin .....	Sec. 9, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin .....	Sec. 9, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Sledge .....	Sec. 9, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Loftin .....	Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
N. Sledge .....	Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Young .....	Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
N. Hodge .....	Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Nothing shown for Secs. 11-12-13 & 14

John C. Abercrombie .....	Sec. 15, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Moulton .....	Sec. 15, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Loftin .....	Sec. 15, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
Moulton .....	Sec. 15, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.

Sec. 16 — School Lands

Young .....	Sec. 17, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Nothing shown for Secs. 17 - 18 & 19

Sledge .....	Sec. 20, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Sledge .....	Sec. 21, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Mrs. Abercrombie .....	Sec. 22, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Abercrombie .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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W R R .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Moulton .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Abercrombie .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Ware .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Atkins .....	Sec. 23, T. 17 N. R. 19 E.
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Loftin .....	Sec. 1, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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Crommelin .....	Sec. 1, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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Hagerty .....	Sec. 1, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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Williams .....	Sec. 2, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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House .....	Sec. 10, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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Hagerty .....	Sec 12, T. 17 N. R. 18 E.
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(Map filed Alabama Dept. Archives and History)



## ALABAMA MILITIA, ELECTION RETURNS, 1821

At the originally reported election for militia officers in the 24th Regiment of Infantry, (being the Montgomery County command,) Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Laprade reported that the Captains in the First Brigade who received the majority votes of the men in their sections were Rode L. Smith, William A. Campbell, Nathaniel G. Walker and William H. Wade. First Lieutenants were Joseph Burnett, Hiram R. Cochran, Joseph Underwood, A. B. S. D. Wilson. The Ensigns (Second Lieutenants) were Elcana Cavandos, John Riley, Thomas Gradner and Caleb Piles.

Major Benjamin Young in the same report sends in the returns for the Second Battalion of the Regiment. Joseph H. Meigs, James Hays, Benjamin Davis, and William Bennett were Captains in that battalion. H. D. Stone was the Colonel commanding the Regiment. (*Alabama Military Archives.*)

## AUGUSTA MILITIA RETURN\*

July 12th 1821

Augusta Montgomery County

Thos. A. Rogers Esqr

Sir

At an Election Held on the 7. July. 1821, A.B.S.D. Wilson was Elected Captain & Robert R. Rives Lieutenant & Thomas C Hogan Ensigne for The Volunteer Riflemen of the 24 Regt. 7 Bn. 3d. Dv. Alabama Militia

I am Respectfully yours

W. D. Stone  
Comp. Comd. 24 Regt.  
7 Bn. 3d D. A M

(Cover)

Augusta A.  
12th July 1821

Thomas A. Rogers Esqr.  
Secretary of State  
Cahaba

State of Alabama

Endorsement.

Mongomery  
24 Regiment  
Plat Officers  
Comsd. 20 July 1821

\*State Archives.

## INCORPORATION OF MONTGOMERY TOWN

## CHAPTER XXX.

An Act to Incorporate the Town of Montgomery, in the County of Montgomery. Passed December 3, 1819.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened,* That all that tract of land situated on the east bank of the Alabama river, of the following description, viz.: Fraction number twelve, township sixteen, range seventeen, southeast and southwest quarters of section number seven, township sixteen, range eighteen, including all that part of the river lying opposite to said fraction, within sixty yards of its margin, in the county of Montgomery, is hereby incorporated, and shall be called and known by the name of the town of Montgomery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on the first Monday of January next, and in each and every year thereafter, on the same day, an election by ballot for seven councillors shall be held, at some convenient and public place of said town, who shall serve for the term of one year after they shall have been elected: the first election shall be conducted and managed by Andrew Dexter, Jonathan C. Farley, Walter B. Lucas, Ebenezer D. Washburn; and all subsequent elections shall be conducted by two of the councillors, to be appointed by the board for that purpose; and the said councillors so elected shall on the next day after such election, in each and every year, meet and elect by a majority of votes, from their own body, an intendant, whose duty it shall be to preside and keep order at all meetings of the said councillors; and in his absence or incapacity, any other member may be called to the chair; and the said councillors shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Intendant and Council of the Town of Montgomery," and by that name they and their successor in office shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, in all manner of suits either in law or equity; also to have and keep a common seal, and the same to

break, alter, and amend at pleasure; and in general to do all acts which are incident to bodies corporate, and to purchase, hold, and dispose of, for the benefit of said town, real, personal, or mixed property to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power and authority, annually, to levy and assess a tax, nor exceeding one per centum, upon the value of all the real property in said town, to be assessed by the assessor, according to such regulations as they may deem necessary and proper; they shall also have power to lay and collect a poll tax, nor exceeding three dollars, on each white male inhabitant in said town, above the age of twenty-one years; *Provided*, he shall have resided within said town three months, immediately preceding the time the tax shall have been laid; they shall have power also to lay and collect a tax on all four-wheeled carriages; also on carts, wagons, drays, or other vehicles for transportation, which are employed in transporting for pay or compensation, any article whatsoever from one place to another, within the limits of said town; and also on all retailers of spirituous liquors, goods, wares, and merchandise, or either of them, not exceeding ten dollars per annum.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all white male persons above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the limits of said town three months immediately preceding an election for councillors, and all landholders and freeholders therein, shall be deemed qualified electors at such election.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every person who may be elected a councillor for said town, shall *ex officio* be a justice of the peace within the limits of the same. (Toulmin, 1823.)

## CHAPTER VIII.

An Act to establish the Seat of Justice in the County of Montgomery.—  
Passed December 16, 1820.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened,* That from and after the passage of this act, the town of Montgomery shall be the temporary seat of justice for said county, until otherwise directed by law.  
(Toulmin, 1823.

## CHAPTER XLI.

An Act to fix the permanent Seat of Justice for the County of Montgomery.  
—Passed December 17, 1821.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened,* That Edward Moseley, Benjamin Davis, John Hughes, William Graves, and William Laprade, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners; and that they, or a majority of them, shall have full power to select and fix upon the most eligible site for the permanent seat of justice in said county, and that the said commissioners shall, before they enter upon the duties herein before mentioned, be sworn by any justice of the peace, faithfully and impartially to perform the same, in such manner as in their opinion will most promote the interest and convenience of said county.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the site selected and fixed upon by the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall thereafter be the permanent seat of justice in said county; and that the funds retained in the county treasury of the said county by virtue of a resolution of the general assembly of Alabama, passed the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or so much thereof as shall not have been previously appropriated by the county court of said county, shall be, and the same are hereby appropriated to the purchase of a tract of land, which shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, for a county site, and the erection of the necessary public buildings thereon: *Provided,* a suitable site cannot be otherwise obtained.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if the said commissioners shall deem it most expedient to purchase a tract of land for the purpose aforesaid, then and in that case, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, after retaining so much thereof as shall be sufficient for the erection of said public buildings, to lay off the residue in lots, in such sizes, at their discretion, as will best promote the interest of the said county, and proceed

to sell the same at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, together with the funds in the county treasury of said county, which have not heretofore been appropriated as aforesaid by the county court, shall be applied to the erection of the said public buildings in said county, under such restriction and conditions as the said commissioners may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the county court of said county be, and is hereby authorized, to levy a tax for the use and benefit of said county, which shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five per centum upon the amount of the general tax.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and resolutions heretofore passed, which are contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed. (Toulmin, 1823.)

From the Montgomery Mail, Nov. 24, 1858.

LETTER FROM J. K. KLINCK, OF TENNESSEE.

*Eds. Mail.*: — Having lately read some sketches of the Creek Indians, in the early history of Alabama, from the pen of the well remembered Gen. Tom Woodward, I have dared to presume that a few facts in relation to the first settlement of your town will not prove uninteresting to some of your readers. At the time of the great influx of emigration from the States, in the early part of 1817, I left the old South State, with the intention of proceeding to Fort Claiborne; but after a tedious journey of twenty-two days, I crossed Line Creek and made a halt at the fork of the road leading to Fort Jackson, and occupied a tenement belonging to Mr. Evans, who was then keeping public house. One hundred yards from this spot, and on the Federal road leading to Claiborne, was the firm of Meigs & Mitchell, and one mile on this road, East, on Milly's Creek, was James Powers, who did a large business in groceries and provisions; further East was Major Flanagan, (small trade,) then came Arterberry, and Denton, or Dent, who occupied the land and owned the ferry on Line Creek. With myself, the above were the only traders nearer than Fort Jackson. While here, and immediately after the first land sales in Milledgeville, the same summer, Mr. Andrew Dexter, of Massachusetts, and a Mr. Spears, of Oglethorpe county, Ga., came to Mr. Evans', both being attacked with bilious fever, (Dexter slightly,) — they were en route to view their purchases at the time. Mr. Spears occupied a bed in the same room in which I had my goods, and never left it until his death, which was about two weeks after his arrival. He was prescribed for by an eminent physician (Dr. Dabuy) from Virginia, and had every attention paid him by Mr. Dexter and the family of Mr. Evans.

After this occurrence, Dexter proceeded to examine his purchase, and soon returned, being much flattered with the prospect of its advantages for a town site, and its central position for the Court House, when the county became sub-divided. He com-

municated all his plans to me — that we were jointly to use our influence in drawing all the traders to the place intended for the town, which would necessarily draw the trade to that point, except from those on the road near Line Creek. I advised him to visit J. C. Farley, Carpenter & Harris, Laprade, (traders) and Dr. Morrow, a practicing physician, offer each a lot gratuitous, and proceed immediately to lay off the town.

My then locality was an unenviable one, so I immediately removed my goods to James Vickers', who lived on the bluff above the intended town. Dexter soon obtained the services of Mr. Hall, surveyor, who laid off the town. As soon after this as I could have the center pointed out to me, I selected my lot, which was a privilege of first choice, and to name the place, which I called New Philadelphia — and the name was never changed until 1819. I employed a Mr. Bell to build me a cabin — and in showing him where, we found on the corner a post or black oak in the way of laying the ground sill, when I immediately seized the axe and felled it, remarking to Bell, "this is the first tree — future ages will tell the tale." The house was built, and a well dug close by, at the junction of Market and Pearl Streets. Dexter, before I could occupy the house, wishing to place it upon a more elevated portion of the quarter section, employed Mr. John Blackwell to resurvey it, which he did, and I took my first choice again, built another cabin and occupied it. After I built the first, and a little before I had occupied the last, J. C. Farley had a frame store house put up, which was weather-boarded with clap-boards, but never occupied until after I had completed and was doing business in my second tenement.

Next came Carpenter & Harris, John Falconer, John Goldthwaite, Eades, Dr. Gullett, James Vickers, 'Squire Loftin, John Hewett, Teague — the first five were merchandising. During this time the Scott & Bibb Company, as it was called, from Milledgeville, in Georgia, had bought largely of lands, and among others the fraction that was situated on the bluff between Dexter's quarter section and the river, for which they were to pay, as I understood, \$50 per acre — if so, it accounts for their having



tried to build a town below then New Philadelphia, called Alabama, to rival the former or possibly impede its growth; but it was no go, as all the traders were in New Philadelphia, with the solitary exception of a man by the name of Campbell, with a few goods, among a few private families; they being his only customers, he soon abdicated, either for want of goods or patronage.

The business of locating a site for a Court House came, and commissioners were appointed for that purpose. Public opinion had given the Court House to New Philadelphia, whose citizens generally wide awake to their interest, by way of inducement, entered into a bond of \$20,000, payable to the Commissioners for the purpose of building a Court House and Jail, if they would locate the buildings in the last mentioned town, on the hill, where a public square had been laid off for that purpose. This bond was signed by Dexter, J. C. Farley, John Falconer, Harris & Carpenter, and myself, taking a mortgage of the lots around the square as an indemnity in case the proposition had been acceded to by the Commissioners.

From some cause or other, (I will not say prejudice or interest,) "Yankee Town," as it was sometimes called, did not get the Court House, with all its offerings, but it was awarded to Alabama Town. Up to the fall of 1819, no Court House had been built; a log building resembling an ordinary corn-crib, was used as a Jail; Justice's Court was held in Judge Bibb's house, and the first Circuit Court was holden in Mrs. Moulton's house, by Judge Martin, if the name be correct.

The residents of Alabama Town, as far as I can now recollect, (in the fall of 1819,) were Capt. John Goss, (Gause?) and family, William Goss, James Goss and family, old lady Goss and her daughter, Eliza, (who that fall married Willburn,) Major Peacock and family, Mr. Ashley and family, Mr. Jones and family, a Mr. Perry, Judge Bibb, Major Johnson, (Mail Contractor,) Edmondson, Clerk of the Court, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Moulton — an entire military and civic population — no merchant or trader in town.

Such as I can now name of the inhabitants of Montgomery, (now called,) are Dexter, Loftin, first Justice in town; James Vickers, innkeeper; Thomas and William Lewis, Merchants; Major Wood, planter; Stone, (son of Judge Stone, and son-in-law of Esquire Loftin;) Eades, merchant; Drs. Gullett & Co.; J. C. Farley, merchant; Carpenter, merchant; John Falconer, merchant and first postmaster; Dr. Morrow; J. Goldthwaite, merchant; John Hewett; Widow Hewett and family; Mr. Larkin, inn-keeper and farmer; Henry Farley, brother of J. C. Farley; A. M. Reynolds and family; Mr. Baker; John Belew, carpenter; R. Mosely, and a number of other families of same name, on the Hill; Nimrod Benson, Esq.; Esquire Sims, attorney; and a dense population — I cannot recollect names.

It will be well to mention how the town happened to change its name. As early as January, 1819, Dexter came to me after I had held a conversation with one of my other friends on the subject, and told me a proposition had been made by the interested of Alabama Town, (the Scott Company,) to annex the Bluff fraction to Dexter's quarter section, which they had forfeited and since entered, and were willing to locate the Court House on the line of fraction and section, each holding their own territory. Well, believing it not a very hard matter to move a Court House which had never been built, but a right which that company had to pick it up and set it down wherever they pleased, I concluded it might be more to our advantage to have one in which they were interested, than one entirely our own. All was agreed, and the union took place. Now for the name: What shall be done? It will never do to call it "New Philadelphia," nor "Yankee Town;" either scent too strong for "Georgy." I have it — we will call it Montgomery, after the county; it was settled upon without a dissenting voice, and to the great satisfaction of all concerned — the name being equally dear to every American throughout the land. Thus, by the unity of interests and joint fellowship, has this town continued to grow ever since, in wealth and population.

Such as I can now name of the inhabitants of Montgomery, (now called,) are Dexter, Loftin, first Justice in town; James Vickers, innkeeper; Thomas and William Lewis, Merchants; Major Wood, planter; Stone, (son of Judge Stone, and son-in-law of Esquire Loftin;) Eades, merchant; Drs. Gullett & Co.; J. C. Farley, merchant; Carpenter, merchant; John Falconer, merchant and first postmaster; Dr. Morrow; J. Goldthwaite, merchant; John Hewett; Widow Hewett and family; Mr. Larkin, inn-keeper and farmer; Henry Farley, brother of J. C. Farley; A. M. Reynolds and family; Mr. Baker; John Belew, carpenter; R. Mosely, and a number of other families of same name, on the Hill; Nimrod Benson, Esq.; Esquire Sims, attorney; and a dense population — I cannot recollect names.

It will be well to mention how the town happened to change its name. As early as January, 1819, Dexter came to me after I had held a conversation with one of my other friends on the subject, and told me a proposition had been made by the interested of Alabama Town, (the Scott Company,) to annex the Bluff fraction to Dexter's quarter section, which they had forfeited and since entered, and were willing to locate the Court House on the line of fraction and section, each holding their own territory. Well, believing it not a very hard matter to move a Court House which had never been built, but a right which that company had to pick it up and set it down wherever they pleased, I concluded it might be more to our advantage to have one in which they were interested, than one entirely our own. All was agreed, and the union took place. Now for the name: What shall be done? It will never do to call it "New Philadelphia," nor "Yankee Town;" either scent too strong for "Georgy." I have it — we will call it Montgomery, after the county; it was settled upon without a dissenting voice, and to the great satisfaction of all concerned — the name being equally dear to every American throughout the land. Thus, by the unity of interests and joint fellowship, has this town continued to grow ever since, in wealth and population.

DEXTER, ANDREW, founder of the city of Montgomery, was born in Brookfield, Mass., March 28, 1779, and died of yellow fever in Mobile, November 2, 1837; son of Andrew and Mary (*Newton*) Dexter, of Boston, who were married in Woodstock, Conn.; grandson of Samuel and Hannah (*Sigourney*) Dexter, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and of Simon and Mary (*Richardson*) Newton; great-grandson of Samuel and Catharina (*Meats*) Dexter, the former a graduate of Harvard and an early minister of Dedham, and nephew of Samuel Dexter, secretary of war, 1800, and secretary of the treasury, 1801, under President John Adams. Mr. Dexter was educated in the schools of Boston and graduated from Brown University, 1796; studied law with his uncle, Samuel Dexter, and served as his private secretary while he was a member of the cabinet; admitted to the bar in 1800; practiced law in Boston; and in 1809 he was president of the Boston bank. At the same time he began the erection of the first seven story office building in America, a venture which proved a financial failure, bankrupting him and leaving obligations of over a million dollars. He removed to Nova Scotia, but remained only a short while, returning to his father's estate on the Hudson River where he engaged in the ship timber business. In 1816, he inherited from his father's estate a considerable amount of Georgia land script, which he located on the Alabama River including the site in part of the city of Montgomery. He gave the name of New Philadelphia to the location. Among other far-sighted acts was the reservation of the site of the present State capitol building, for that particular use, in the belief that some day the seat of government would move to this section of the State. The main street, first known as Market street, was changed to Dexter avenue in his honor. He also gave five acres of land for a burial ground, now a part of Oakwood. His wife died August 17, 1819, and was one of the first to rest there. He eagerly set about the upbuilding of his town and the surrounding country. A freshet about 1830 destroyed a large mill he had erected on Catoma Creek, and he also had other business reverses. The three years, 1830 to 1833, he spent in Mexico and Texas. In 1833, he located in Mobile where he had somewhat reduced his former business

prestige, and where he died, still in his prime, a victim to an epidemic of yellow fever. He was a Whig; and a Methodist. Married: Charlotte Apthorp, daughter of Perez and Sarah (*Apthorp*) Morton, the former a soldier of the American Revolution and attorney-general of Massachusetts. Children: 1. Andrew Alfred, m, Harrietta Sarah Williams; 2. Charlotte Sophia, d. unmarried; 3. Samuel, d. at San Augustine, Tex., unmarried. Last residence: Mobile.

(Owen's HISTORY OF ALABAMA AND DICTIONARY OF ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY, Vol. III, pp. 485-486.)

FALCONER, JOHN, first postmaster of Montgomery and business man, was born in 1778, in Queen Ann County, Md., and died July, 1854, near Montgomery, and is buried in Oakwood cemetery. The Falconer family were Scotch Quakers, the first to come to America being Sir Gilbert Falconer who arrived with William Penn. He married Jane Massey of English ancestry, herself a native of Kent County, Md. John Falconer had three brothers and a sister. John and William moved to Manchester, S. C. in 1804, the younger brother Joshua, after going west for a while, located in Montgomery. In 1817, John and William joined him there. John was associated with Andrew Dexter in laying off the city of Montgomery, being one fourth owner of the original plat, and built the first house in the town. He was the first postmaster of Montgomery, a position held by him for many years. Later in life he retired from business and resided with the widow of his brother, William, who was Nancy Wilder before her marriage. Last resident: Montgomery.

(Owen's HISTORY OF ALABAMA AND DICTIONARY OF ALABAMA BIOGRAPHY, Vol. III, pp. 558-9.)

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA  
PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED  
THE  
MONTGOMERY REPUBLICAN

Aware, that my new and difficult employment, will subject me to many inconveniences, arising from want of experience, it is with diffidence I announce myself as being about to undertake, (in addition to other engagements) the arduous task of superintending the Editorial department of a paper. I, however trust that my *News* arrangements will be such as will enable me to present the citizens of Alabama with a Journal, not entirely uninteresting to them, while my exertions in procuring facts in relation to this State and other subjects, aided by some literary friends, will render it not altogether unacceptable to others.

I must, on this occasion, be permitted to depart from the general custom of giving laborious details of the advantages resulting from *Newspaper Publications*, and of making spacious promises; the one being already sufficiently understood, and the other calculated to deceive. I offer neither; merely remarking that its name proclaims its principles, and that my humble efforts will be freely exercised in endeavouring to promote the usefulness of the paper and interests of the people.

It may not be amiss to give to those unacquainted, a short sketch of the place whence the paper is to be issued.

MONTGOMERY, formerly called Hostile Bluff, lately East Alabama and New Philadelphia, (the former established by a company in Georgia, and the latter by A. Dexter, esqr. both having been incorporated into one town by the Legislature of 1819,) is situate in the healthy, fertile, and thickly settled county, of the same name, of which it is the seat of justice, intended to perpetuate two distinguished martyrs\* to the cause of the Re-

---

\*The County was named in honor of the gallant Major Montgomery, who fell at the Horse Shoe; and the town derived its title, from the immortal General who shared the same fate at Quebec, at an early period of the Revolutionary war.

public) — directly opposite the eastern point of that highly cultivated, extensive, and fertile tract of land known by the name of the “*Big Bend*”. It adjoins the fraction on which the town of Alabama stands, and bordering on the celebrated river of that name, to which it is navigable at all seasons from the Gulf of Mexico, for steam-boats of a large class — distant about two hundred miles from Milledgeville; a similar distance from the sea ports of Mobile and Blakely; about fifty-five miles above Cahawba, the seat of government; and about twelve miles below the junction of the *Coosa* and *Tallapoosa*. It is the point at which the Atlantic mails reach their first stopping place in the State, and from whence *News* may be distributed through the country with great facilities. Montgomery, from its high and airy situation, the purity of the waters, flowing from its several springs, and the elevation of the banks along the river on both sides, which exclude stagnant waters, is considered peculiarly healthy; indeed many resort to that section during the Summer months, on that account. It contains many romantic, as well as level sites for building, and for an infant establishment, it may be called a pleasant, flourishing town.

J. BATTELLE.

### TERMS

THE REPUBLICAN will be printed on a Royal sheet once a week, until its patronage justifies its appearance twice a week, at five dollars per annum, in advance, or on receipt of the first Number.

(*Montgomery Republican*, Vol. 1, No. 1, January 6, 1821.)

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Wheeling, Winn Parish, La.   )  
 July 8, 1858.                    )

J. J. HOOPER, Esq.:

*Dear Sir:* The entry of Gen. LaFayette into Alabama, was the most imposing show I witnessed while I lived in the State. In 1824, I think it was, LaFayette was looked for in Alabama. I was the first and oldest Brigadier General in Alabama, (after





LA FAYETTE

During his tour of the Southern States in 1825, Gen. LaFayette and his entourage were within what is now Alabama for a period of more than four days. The party arrived at Fort Mitchell, on the Chattanooga and was joyously received as they proceeded through the State. (See pp. 66-73, of Woodward's *Reminiscences*, included in this compilation.)

it became a State.) Gen. Wm. Taylor, I think, was the oldest Major General; and Israel Pickens was Governor. There may have been his equal, but there never has been his superior in that office since Alabama became a State. At the time LaFayette was expected, Gen. Taylor was absent, I think, in Mobile. The Indians were a little soured, from a treaty that had been, or was about being made with the Georgians. Gov. Pickens requested me to take an escort and conduct LaFayette through the nation. The Hon. James Abercrombie then commanded the Montgomery Troop, and Gen. Moore of Claiborne, commanded the Monroe Troop, both of whom volunteered their services. Before the escort left Alabama, (which then extended only to Line Creek,) Gen. Taylor arrived and took the command.

That was before the day of platforms and conventions — men lived on their own money. You must guess then there was some patriotic feeling along, for there were between two and three hundred persons, all bearing their own expenses. Some in going and coming had to travel four hundred miles, and none less than two hundred miles. Besides the military, there were a number of the most respectable citizens of Alabama — among whom were Boling Hall, ex-member of Congress, ex-Gov. Murphy, John D. Bibb, John W. Freeman and Col. James Johnston, one of the best men that ever lived or died. If there are any such men these days, I have not had the pleasure of their acquaintance. Our trip to the Chattahoochee was pleasant indeed. We made our head-quarters three miles from Fort Mitchell, on big Uchee Creek, at Haynes Crabtree's. Had that been a war, and if it had continued till the present day, all of that crowd that's now living would be soldiers. After some three or four day's stay at Crabtree's, we learned that Gen. LaFayette had passed White Water, and we knew at what time he would reach the river. The Indians seemed to take as much interest in the matter as the whites. All hands mustered on the west or Alabama side, where we could see the Georgia escort approach the east bank of the Chattahoochee, with their charge. On the east bank, Gen. LaFayette was met by Chilly McIntosh, son of the Indian Gen. McIntosh, with fifty Indian warriors, who were stripped naked and finely painted. They had a

sulky prepared with drag-ropes, such as are commonly used in drawing cannon. The General was turned over by the Georgians to the Indians. That was the greatest show I ever saw at the crossing of any river. It beat all of Gen. Jessup's wind bridges across the Tallapoosa, and other places where there was never much more water than would swim a dog, only at a high rise. As the ferryboat reached the Alabama side, the Indians, in two lines, seized the ropes, and the General seated in the sulky, was drawn to the top of the bank, some eighty yards, where stood the Alabama Delegation. At a proper distance from the Alabama Delegation, the Indians opened their lines, and the sulky halted.

Everything, from the time the General entered the ferry, till this time, had been conducted in the most profound silence. As the sulky halted, the Indians gave three loud whoops. The General then alighted, took off his hat, and was conducted by Chilly McIntosh, a few steps, to where stood Mr. Hall, with head uncovered, white with the frosts of age. I knew Mr. Hall from my boyhood. He always showed well in company; but never did I see him look so finely as on that occasion — he looked like himself — what he really was — an American gentleman. As McIntosh approached Mr. Hall, he said, "Gen. LaFayette, the American friend" — "Mr. Hall, of Alabama," pointing to each as he called his name. Mr. Hall, in a very impressive manner, welcomed LaFayette to the shores of Alabama, and introduced him to the other gentlemen. Dandridge Bibb then addressed the General at some length. I heard a number of persons address LaFayette on his route through Alabama — none surpassed Dandridge Bibb, and none equalled him, unless it was Hitchcock and Dr. Hustis at Cahaba. I have always been looked upon as rather dry-faced; but gazing on the face of the most distinguished patriot that it had ever fallen to my lot to look upon, and the feeling remarks of Mr. Bibb on that occasion, caused me, as it did most others that were present, to shed tears like so many children.

After the address at the river, all marched to Fort Mitchell hill, where there was an immense crowd of Indians, the Little Prince at their head. He addressed the "French Captain,"

through Hamley, in true Indian style. I could understand much of his speech, but cannot begin to give it as Hamley could. The Prince said that he had often heard of the French Captain, "but now I see him, I take him by the hand, I know from what I see, he is the true one I have heard spoken of; I am not deceived — too many men have come a long way to meet him. He is bound to be the very man the Americans were looking for." The Prince, after satisfying the General that he (the Prince) was satisfied that the General was the true man spoken of and looked for, then went on to say, that he had once warred against the Americans, and that the French Captain had warred for them, and of course they had once been enemies, but were now friends; that he (the Prince) was getting old, which his withered limbs would show — making bare his arms at the same time — that he could not live long; but he was glad to say, that his people and the whites were at peace and he hoped they would continue so.

But he had raised a set of young warriors, that he thought would prove worthy of their sires, if there should ever be a call to show themselves men; and that as a ball play was, outside of war, the most manly exercise that the Red Man could perform, he would, for the gratification of the General and his friends, make his young men play a game. The old man then turned to his people, and said to them — they were in the presence of a great man and warrior; he had commanded armies on both sides of the Big Water; that he had seen many nations of people; that he had visited the Six Nations, in Red Jacket's time, (the General told the Indians he had visited the Six Nations,) that every man must do his best — show himself a man, and should one get hurt he must retire without complaining, and by no means show anything like ill humor. The speech ended, about two hundred stripped to the buff, paired themselves off and went at it. *It was a ball play sure enough*, and I would travel farther to see such a show than I would to see any other performed by man, and willingly pay high for it, at that. The play ended, and all hands went out to head quarters at Big Uchee, where he were kindly treated by our old friend Haynes Crabtree.

There was a man, then living among the Indians, Capt. Tom Anthony, who long since found a last resting place in the wilds of Arkansas. He was a man of fine sense and great humor. There was also an Indian known as Whiskey John. John was the greatest drunkard I ever saw; he would drink a quart of strong whiskey without taking the vessel that contained it from his lips, (this is Alabama history, and there are plenty now living that have seen him do it.) To see John drink was enough to have made the fabled Bucchus look out for a vacancy that frequently occurs among the Sons of Temperance. Capt. Anthony told John that all hands had addressed the French Chief, and that it was his duty to say something to him on behalf of those that loved whiskey. John could speak considerable English in a broken manner. It so happened that the General and others were walking across the Uchee Bridge when John met them. John made a low bow, as he had seen others do. The General immediately pulled off his hat, thinking he had met with another Chief. John straightening himself up to his full height, (and he was not very low,) commenced his speech in the manner that I will try to give it to you. "My friend, you French Chief! me Whiskey John." (calling over the names of several white persons and Indians;) "Col. Hawkins, Col. Crowell, Tom Crowell, Henry Crowell, Billy McIntosh, Big Warrior Indian, heap my friends, give me whiskey, drink, am good. White man my very good friend me, white man make whiskey, drink him heap, very good, I drink whiskey. You French Chief. Tom Anthony say me big Whiskey Chief. You me give one botte full, I drink him good." The General informed John that he did not drink whiskey, but would have his bottle filled. John remarked "Tom Anthony you very good man, me you give bottle full. You no drink, me drink him all, chaw tobacco little bit, give me some you." Now the above is an Indian speech, and no doubt will appear silly to some who have not been accustomed to those people. Should it, however, fall under the eye of those who were along at the time, they will recognize John's speech, and call to mind our old friends, Capt. Anthony and Col. James Johnson, who was the life of our crowd.

We remained that night at Crabtree's and the next day reached Fort Bainbridge, where an Indian countryman lived, by the name of Kendall Lewis, as perfect a gentleman, in principle, as ever lived in or out of the nation, and had plenty, and it in fine style. The next day we started for Line Creek.

It fell to my lot to point out many Indians, as well as places, for we were stopped at almost every settlement to shake hands, and hear Indian speeches. Among many things and places that were pointed out to the General, was the place where Lot was killed, the old "Lettered Beech," at Persimmon swamp, the old Council Oak, Floyd's battle ground, the grave of James McGirth, the place where McGirth made peach brandy, many years before, and many other things. That night we reached Walter B. Lucas". Every thing was "done up" better than it will ever be again; one thing only was lacking—time—we could not stay long enough. The next morning we started for Montgomery. Such a calvacade never traveled that road before or since.

On Goat Hill,\* and near where Capt. John Carr fell in the well, stood Gov. Pickens, and the largest crowd I ever saw in Montgomery. Some hundred yards east of the Hill, was sand flat, where Gen. LaFayette and his attendants quit carriages and horses, formed a line and marched to the top of the hill. As we started, the band struck up the old Scottish air, "Hail to the Chief." As we approached the Governor, Mr. Hall introduced the General to him. The Governor tried to welcome him, but, like the best man the books give account of, when it was announced that he was commander of the whole American forces, he was scarcely able to utter a word. So it was with Gov. Pickens. As I remarked before, Gov. P. had no superior in the State, but on that occasion he could not even make a speech. But that did not prevent Gen. LaFayette from discovering that he was a great man; it only goes to prove what is often said, that many who feel most can say least, and many who have no feeling say too much.

The people of Montgomery did their duty. Col. Arthur Hayne, who was a distinguished officer in the army in the war

of 1813, and who was the politest gentleman I ever saw, was the principal manager. If the Earl of Chesterfield had happened there he would have felt as I did the first time I saw a fine carpet on a floor and was asked to walk in; I declined, saying, "I reckon I have got in the wrong place." Several steamboats were in waiting at the wharf, and the next morning all hands went aboard and started for Cahaba, at that time the Seat of Government.

At Cahaba, as in Montgomery, everything was "done up" as it should be. There the General met with Major Porter, whom he had known in the Revolution. There I shed more tears. The General examined the old ditch that had been cut by his countrymen many years before. An old cannon was shown him also, which was left by the French Army, when they quit the country. He remarked that those relics caused sad feelings, that there was still a pleasure, a kind of melancholy pleasure, which he could not describe.

About this time a gentleman was wounded from the firing a cannon on a trading boat. The General visited the wounded man, and took much interest in his welfare; he was told that the gentleman had many friends who would care for him; I told him that he was an old camp mate of mine; he replied, "one good soldier will always take care of another." I remained in Cahaba until the General embarked on board a steamboat for Mobile; I accompanied him on board, and on bidding him farewell, said, "I have done what little I could to make your journey to this place as pleasant as possible, and I now have to leave you." He took me by the hand and said, "I thank you kindly; may God bless and prosper the young and thriving State you live in; I shall always cherish the kindest feelings for you and the other gentlemen that escorted me through the nation, as well as all others who have taken so much trouble to make me welcome among you." The last words I heard him utter were, "Farewell, my friend Take care of that wounded man."

Yours,

T. S. W.

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\*The site of the present Capitol of Alabama.



## Alabama and Georgia



### STAGES,

**W**ILL leave Montgomery every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock and arrive at Milledgeville early on the morning of the following Thursdays, Saturdays, and Mondays.

Good Horses and suitable Carriages have at great expense been provided — The excellent condition of the roads, and the convenient stands established throughout, render this as pleasant and is expeditious a route as any in the Southern States.

The attention of Travellers is respectfully solicited by

**The Proprietors.**

\* \* \* The *Mobile Commercial Register* and the *Louisiana Advertiser* will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

June 1, 1827.

Maj. James Johnston referred to in Gen. Woodward's story was the owner of this stage line.



## EARLIEST POSTOFFICES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

A table of Postoffices compilation (N.A.P.O. all States and Territories Books 1, 2 and 3) shows four Postoffices credited to what is now Montgomery County, in the period 1817 to 1819, these being Lyme (should read *Line*) Creek, with William Barnett as Postmaster, commissioned December 20, 1817, and Line Creek, with James Abercrombie, Postmaster commissioned July 17, 1819. It is historically recorded that the Post route which ran from Fort Mitchell to St. Stephens stopped at what is known as Augusta in the eastern part of Montgomery County, and then located on the Tallapoosa River and mail was handled at Fort Jackson as early as 1818, because there are Territorial archives to indicate that Bolling Hall, an early settler just north of the Alabama River corresponded with Dr. Bibb, then the Territorial Governor, as of the late months of 1818. He addressed his letters to Fort Jackson. The Postmaster's bond at Line Creek (shown in the records as Lyme Creek) was fixed as \$700. Under a return dated November 14, 1818, the bond is shown as \$1,000. Walter R. Ross was the bondsman for James Abercrombie, the original Postmaster at Line Creek, as of July 17, 1819. Mr. Ross was the son of Isaac Ross, the original settler at Fort Jackson town whose ashes are still there, and the sum was \$800.

At Manack's was Maxmillian C. Armstrong, and at Alabama Town was John D. Bibb. Mr. Armstrong's bond was \$700, signed by his brother, John C. Armstrong, and in the case of Mr. Bibb it was the same amount. John Darling Bibb was the brother of the Territorial Governor, Dr. William Wyatt Bibb, and his great-grandchildren still live at Montgomery. Mr. Armstrong's descendants resided in the northern part of the present Lowndes County as of recent date. Manack's' mail stop was on Pinchona, just above the junction with Pintlala. Here resided from a very early date Sam Manack, son of an early trader of that name who married into the same Indian family as did Lachlan McGillivray. David Moniac (Manac) was born here. He was the first boy of American Indian blood appointed to the U. S. Military Acad-

emy and went from this point in the summer of 1816 to Washington, where he was prepared to enter the Academy.

Marathon, a mail stop which had a bonded Postmaster, one Lewis Dillahunty, was located at the present Pole Cat Springs (Shorter), western Macon County, though this latter area cannot be positively credited to Montgomery County as for 1815 it was in the Indian Nation.

Philadelphia, U. S. Postoffice 4433, had John Falconer commissioned as Postmaster, February 22, 1819, and his bondsmen were Andrew Dexter and Andrew LaPrade. The bond was for \$700. Written into the records, in pencil, besides the figure of the bond was "see Montgomery N.B.B." Andrew Dexter was the founder of the town of Philadelphia, which on December 3, 1819, was destined to become Montgomery. Andrew W. LaPrade, an early settler in Montgomery County, was a soldier in the War of 1813-14 under Andrew Jackson and the records show he was mustered out at Fort Jackson in May 1815.

Data from *Alabama Territorial Transcripts*; Carter, 1952.

The U. S. Congressional Act approved April 20, 1818 (3 Stat. 457) fixed a route from Fort Mitchell in the present Russell County, to St. Stephens on the Tombigee by way of Fort Bainbridge, in the present Russell County, by Fort Jackson, subsequently to be County seat of Montgomery County, by Burnt Corn Springs, in the present Conecuh County, by Fort Claiborne in the present Monroe County, and the town of Jackson, in the present Clarke, to cross at McGrew's Shoals on the Tombigbee into, south, old Fort St. Stephen on the Tombigbee.

(See also letter of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., February 9, 1819, to J. Crosswell, Mississippi House of Representatives, p. 562, Alabama, *Territorial Papers*, Washington, 1952.)

## Montgomery

<i>Postmasters</i>	<i>Date appointed</i>
John Falconer .....	November 27, 1820 (Established)
Neill Blue .....	May 27, 1834
Martin Pond .....	May 21, 1849
Thomas Welsh .....	April 8, 1853
Matthew P. Blue .....	Sept. 30, 1853
Thomas Welsh .....	Aug. 13, 1857
Edward McConnell Burton .....	1862-1865 (unexpired term of Welsh)
Wm. J. Bibb .....	July 21, 1865
Joseph W. Dimmick .....	Ap. 5, 1869
Alexander P. Wilson .....	Mar. 17, 1873
John J. Martin .....	Mar. 10, 1875
Paul Strobach .....	Mar. 3, 1879
Israel W. Roberts .....	Ap. 17, 1879
Charles W. Buckley .....	June 16, 1881
George C. Clisby .....	July 28, 1885
Charles W. Buckley .....	Jan. 16, 1890
William W. Screws .....	May 23, 1893
Charles W. Buckley .....	Oct. 18, 1897
Joseph P. Dimmick .....	June 1, 1906
Clement T. Fitzpatrick .....	June 22, 1914
Edgar H. Kline .....	Dec. 18, 1922
John B. Patterson (Acting) .....	Feb. 1, 1923
Roy A. Lifsey (Acting) .....	Oct. 12, 1923
Roy A. Lifsey .....	Feb. 26, 1924
Roy L. Nolen (Acting) .....	Ap. 15, 1933
Roy L. Nolen .....	Mar. 22, 1934

(Data from U. S. Postal Registers in Library of Dept.  
Archives and History.)



JUSTUS WYMAN

Mr. Wyman came from Woburn, Mass., to Fort Claiborne, in 1816, and while a merchant's clerk there compiled the first history of Alabama. His notes form a part of one of the early volumes of the Alabama Historical Society Proceedings. In later years Mr. Wyman was an early Intendant of the town of Montgomery, to which he moved in about 1820. Dr. William S. Wyman, long time a distinguished historian at the University, was a grandson of this man and the family resides yet in Montgomery.

## ORIGINAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

## MONTGOMERY HOTEL

The subscriber informs the public, that his large and commodious House is now finished and ready for the reception and accommodation of TRAVELERS. It is well furnished, and all the exertions in the power of the subscriber shall be made to render it comfortable to those who may call upon him. His HOTEL, is large and situated in the west part of the town near the Alabama river. Private rooms with good fire places can be furnished to those who want. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the best LIQUORS—His stables are commodious and well constructed, and provided with an excellent hostler.

BOARDERS accommodated by the week, month or year.

CLEMENT FREENY.

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ENTERTAINMENT

The subscriber has taken that well known stand on Line Creek, Alabama, formerly occupied by James Abercrombie, esqr. where he intends to devote his attention to the comfort and satisfaction of those who favor him with their patronage.

He also continues his mercantile business at Montgomery, Alabama; and has on hand a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS  
HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, and  
GROVERS —

all of which will be sold low for, Lucas's bills, or other money, only.

W. B. LUCAS

GLOBE TAVERN,  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The subscriber having nearly completed in superior style the large and commodious building prepared to accommodate those who may call on them, with as good a table as the country affords. -- A bar furnished with the most genuine liquors, and a stable well furnished with provender, and an excellent hostler. Board may be had by the week month or year. They ask for no other encouragement than their exertions to render their guests comfortable, entitle them to.

J. P. NALL,

G. W. B. TOWNS\*

(Montgomery Republican, Vol. 1, No. 1, January 6, 1821.)

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\*The biographical sketches of eminent Georgians all admit that they know nothing of the early life of Mr. Towns, who in 1847, was elected Governor of Georgia. Miller's *Bench and Bar*, admits that at the time of his writing it was not known whether Mr. Towns came from Montgomery, Selma, or Cahaba. He is credited with having been connected with the press in Montgomery but there are no records here to substantiate that statement. Mr. Towns was of Talbert County, Ga., was several times member of Congress from that State, served two times as Governor and died in Macon, in 1854.—*Ed.*

## GERRARD HANSFORD, BARBER

Gerrard Hansford, a free colored person, well remembered in Montgomery, was married on the 15th of December, 1825, by William Maxey, Esqr., to Maria George, daughter of Buckner and Elizabeth George, of Montgomery County. This man some time later located in Montgomery and ran the following advertisement:

“GERRARD HANSFORD, the first and stationary barber of the city of Wetumpka, grateful to the citizens thereof for their unmerited goodness toward him, and to his patrons, particularly those who have during a residence of five years, more liberal supplied him than any means of accommodation in his power could ever have justified.

He would here for faults apologize, were he not writing to the wise.

Suffice it to say that now this difficulty is obviated through the goodness of Dr. H. N. Morris, who has erected for him a permanent and very commodious stand, in the rear of his dwelling, lower story of his medical office, in the pass from the American hotel to the Wetumpka Exchange, where more successful efforts will be made to serve such as may call upon him.

The following rules his rates display;  
Twelve and a half for shaving,  
For trimming hair 'tis twice that pay  
His charge is nought for laving.

To set two Razors thrice the shave,  
Except blunt edge or gappy,  
Which if insured four Bits to have,  
Your servant would be happy.

All of which when done by candle light,  
    (Let this be recollected),  
To add one half for work by night,  
    Will surely be expected.

The same holds good on holidays,  
    But not "till past eleven;  
The Scriptures bid and he obeys,  
    "Prepare for Church and Heaven."

In all the past nothing is said  
    About a monthly dressing;  
The which if in advance is paid,  
    Shall not be found distressing.

And since non-payment's "but a match,  
    For payment in shin-plaster,  
Good payment then may well attach,  
    E'en to a Poetaster."

(Some years later, or until 1847-48, according to Blue's *History of Montgomery*, he was "still knocking about this section". He emigrated to Liberia, in 1848, and died there a short time after his arrival. One of his sons, born in Montgomery County, was the Secretary of State of Monrovia. The former barber was born in the North and received a fair education there.—*Ed.*)





STEAMBOAT ON THE ALABAMA RIVER LOADING AT THE  
WHARF AT MONTGOMERY

Steamboats plied the Alabama River from 1820 to until after 1900 and the commerce of that stream was a lucrative business. No boats have operated on the river in recent years. The above scene is a depiction by an artist who went down the Alabama River about 1850. He illustrated the landings at Montgomery and Selma and Claiborne and other places and his prints command good prices at the present time.

## MONTGOMERY TRUE BLUES

## Original List

Montgomery 20 Feb 1836

Sir

The enrolment of the individuals whose names are annexed below, for the purpose of tendering their services as a portion of the regiment required of this state for a Florida campaign having been completed, a meeting was fixed this day for the purpose of electing officers &c— Richard T. Nott was called to the chair and William H. Pollard was elected Secretary. On motion it was resolved that the officers should be elected by nomination & acclamation. William Chisholm was unanimously elected Captain, Richard T. Nott, First Lieutenant, William H. Pollard, second Lieutenant, John B. McLeod third Lieutenant, Thomas J. Cook, Ensign.

The Company adopted the name of "The True Blues" of Montgomery.

## Names enrolled

- |                      |                     |                      |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Wm Chisolm        | 20. Edward (erased) | 38. S. D. Nagel      |
| 2. Richard T. Nott   | 20. H. S. Belcher   | 39. Wm. H. Smith     |
| 3. Wm H. Pollard     | 21. Geo Damon       | 40. M. McMiniman     |
| 4. J. R. Mcleod      | 22. J. P. Larkins   | 41. A. Hawk          |
| 5. T. J. Cook        | 23. N. S. Perry     | 42. M. V. Pond       |
| 6. James C. Sanbury  | 24. Jas. A. Johnson | 43. S. A. Speer      |
| 7. Robt. W. Smith    | 25. Peter Flanley   | 44. Wm. Hardwick     |
| 8. Richard H. Taylor | 26. G. H. Conkin    | 45. F. Jordan        |
| 9. R. C. Armstrong   | 27. J. A. Robinson  | 46. C. M. Kingman    |
| 10. G. W. Noble      | 28. D. Owens        | 47. H. W. Ashley     |
| 11. R. C. Cumming    | 29. R. Lyons        | 48. J. Clisbey       |
| 12. W. Tilley        | 30. R. M. Hamilton  | 49. Thos Gilmer      |
| 13. C. M. Hobbes     | 31. Jno Frazer      | 50. Philip Edmunston |
| 14. Edwd Stone       | 32. J. H. Hardman   | 51. H. T. Anderson   |
| 15. E. B. Robinson   | 33. Thos. J. Dale   | 52. Robert E. Cox    |
| 16. Riley Norman     | 34. Peter H. Bean   | 53. Wm. Hopkins      |
| 17. E. McLemore      | 35. Wm Hall         | 54. Geo Little       |
| 18. G. W. Hailes     | 36. E. F. Goodwyn   | 55. Henry C. Gibson  |
| 19. J. W. Curtis     | 37. C. Bellinger    | 56. Jno. Messner     |

- |                     |                    |                      |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 57. Robt E. Taylor  | 64. A. Drakeford   | 71. John T. Crabb    |
| 58. Robt. Harwell   | 65. John B. Herron | 72. Jas. W. Harris   |
| 59. James Narramore | 66. Wm. Sampson    | 73. W. G. Taliaferro |
| 60. David Martin    | 67. E. A. D. Brown | 74. B. W. Dulaney    |
| 61. J. H. Evans     | 68. Wm. Becty      | 75. Thos. S. Garrett |
| 62. D. H. Ramsey    | 69. B. P. Chisolm  | 76. John E. Palmer   |
| 63. E. L. Whetstone | 70. G. E. Lyon     |                      |

Wm. H. Pollard  
Secty

Richard T. Nott  
Chairman

To his Excellency

C. C. Clay Esq—

This Company was Chartered through the Secretary of  
State's Office, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, February 22, 1836

*Original Roll* in Department of Archives and History.

MUSTER ROLL of Captain Rush Elmore's' Company of the Alabama, Volunteers, commanded by Colonel B. Peyton ordered into service of the United States by General E. P. Gaines from the 17th day of May to the 18th day of August, 1846.

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Rush Elmore (1) .....	Captain	Farmer, Jesse B. ....	Private
A. M. Cook .....	1st Lt.	Gause, Samuel .....	Private
Thomas P. Miller .....	2nd. Lt.	Gause, John C. ....	Private
John Martin .....	1st. Sgt.	Hall, William .....	Private
Bird Fitzpatrick (2) .....	2nd. Sgt.	Halley, Robert B. ....	Private
Thomas P. Smith .....	3rd. Sgt.	Howell, John R. ....	Private
Albert S. Elmore (3) .....	4th. Sgt.	Henry, James .....	Private
Henry Safford .....	1st. Cpl.	Hamlen, Harris .....	Private
Charles T. Price .....	2nd. Cpl.	Harden, Thomas B. ....	Private
John Smith .....	3rd. Cpl.	Harris, Thomas W. ....	Private
William Potter .....	4th. Cpl.	Ingram, Samuel A. ....	Private
Abernathy, Calhoun .....	Private	Johnson, Benjamin W. ....	Private
Appleby, Richard S. ....	Private	Johnson, Oliver R. ....	Private
Alston, William P. ....	Private	Jones, Darling D. ....	Private
Atkinson, Amos .....	Private	Jones, Wesley .....	Private
Bonds, Anderson .....	Private	Kenan, James D. ....	Private
Brim, James A. ....	Private	Kennedy, James .....	Private
Bishop, John .....	Private	Knox, S. John .....	Private
Bass, Edward T. ....	Private	Lichingard, George .....	Private
Berry, William D. ....	Private	Logan, William A. ....	Private
Bryant, William .....	Private	Larkin, Warren .....	Private
Brown, Thomas S. ....	Private	Labayan, A. P. ? .....	Private
Cannon, Benjamin .....	Private	Logan, John .....	Private
Clowen, Richard A. W. ....	Private	Mann, Albert L. ....	Private
Cummings, W. R. ....	Private	Mitchum, William M. ....	Private
Calloway, James H. ....	Private	McNeil, Robert E. ....	Private
Cargill, Benjamin W. ....	Private	Malloy, John A. ....	Private
Cox, Richard H. ....	Private	Murphy, Matthews .....	Private
Conner, William .....	Private	Morris, Frederick .....	Private
Clanton, James H. (4) ....	Private	Newman, John L. ....	Private
Coleman, Jonathan H. ....	Private	Olin, Richard .....	Private
Deats, Joseph A. ....	Private	Perry, John M. ....	Private
Durant, William H. ....	Private	Quinn, George B. ....	Private
Douglass, Jonothan B. ....	Private	Reil, Patrick .....	Private
Daniels, John C. ....	Private	Rose, James H. ....	Private
Dukes, William H. ....	Private	Ringo, William .....	Private
Davenport, John F. ....	Private	Rouse, Joseph .....	Private
Edmondson, Pierce .....	Private	Sims, John .....	Private
English, John J. ....	Private	Stokesberry, James D. ....	Private
Eastwood, Gideon .....	Private	Short, James .....	Private
Felder, Adam C. ....	Private	Taylor, John .....	Private
Freil, James M. ....	Private	Tucker, Joseph .....	Private

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Williams, Cullen A. ....	Private	Diee, William L. . . . .	Private
Walsh, Dennis .....	Private	Merrit, Jacob .....	Private
Witt, James A. ....	Private	Madden, James .....	Private
Williams, Robert S. ....	Private	Mallard, Josiah .....	Private
Washburn, Hand C. ....	Private	Walker, George .....	Private
Williams, Thaddeus A. ....	Private	Moore, Lewis W. ....	Private
Winn, Thomas M. ....	Private	Skinner, John .....	Private
Yarborough, Benj. M. ....	Private	George W. Martin .....	Private
Barthingham, John .....	Private		

(Roll filed in Dept. of Archives and History by Ala. Society Dames of the Court of Honor.)

(1) Capt. Elmore went to Kansas with the migration to that State just prior to 1860 and was for some years in politics there.

(2) Byrd Fitzpatrick, a lawyer resided in Troy, Pike County, during the 1860's and many of the claims paid to Confederate soldiers' families are shown in the record as having been transmitted through Mr. Fitzpatrick.

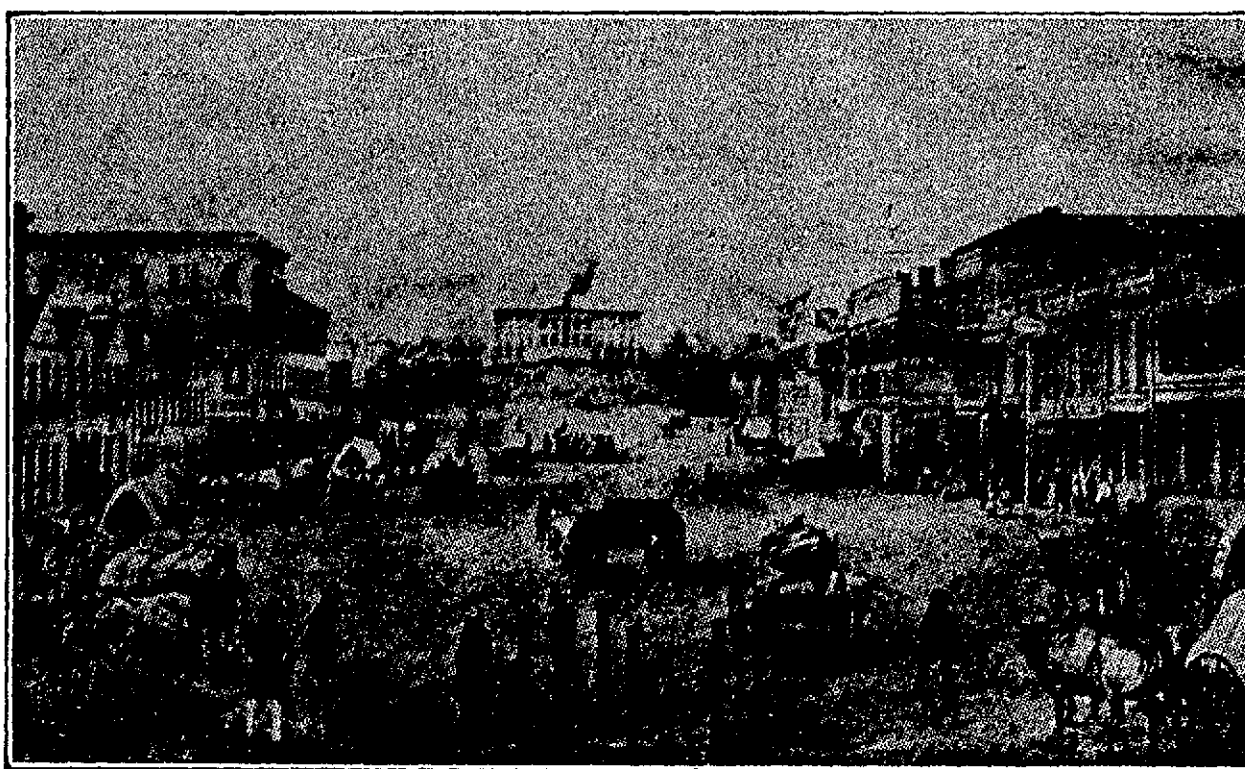
(3) Albert S. Elmore was for a number of years a prominent citizen of Montgomery. He lived to a ripe old age.

(4) James H. Clanton went into Confederate service, in command of a cavalry unit and later served as a Brigadier-General. He was in 1871, the legal representative in United States Court proceedings at Memphis and was killed by a member of the opposing attorneys. Gen. Clanton's funeral at Montgomery was one of the most impressive occasions of the kind ever witnessed in the State.

MUSTER ROLL, MONTGOMERY RIFLES, ARMY OF ALABAMA  
STATIONED AT PENSACOLA, 1861

Jos. B. Bibb	Captain	Jno. Adams	Private
Wade Keyes	1st. Lieut.	Wm. Baxter	Private
John J. Cook	2d Lieut.	M. L. Bobbitt	Private
James Y. Brame	3d Lieut.	John C. Bolling	Private
George P. Keyes	1st. Sgt.	Chas. Bonham	Private
Thomas J. Holt	2d Sgt.	G. T. Buckley	Private
J. W. Keyes	3d Sgt.	Wm. Carrigan	Private
Ed F. Taylor	4th Sgt.	Peter Costello	Private
Benj. C. Yancey	5th Sgt.	W. C. Chisholm	Private
E. Humphries	1st Corpl.	Henry Chappel	Private
Wm. H. Taylor	2d Corpl.	Jno. B. Cook	Private
L. Ben. Murphy	3d Corpl.	Elsworth Cook	Private
Wm. D. E. B. Hooper	4th Corpl.	W. F. Coupee	Private
G. W. Allen	Private	D. T. Delk	Private
Alexr. Dysart	Private	A. Reynolds	Private
M. J. Farrow	Private	W. J. Robison	Private
Richd. Felder	Private	A. F. E. Robertson	Private
J. T. Gibson	Private	I. J. Salter	Private
H. H. Harley	Private	John Sauls	Private
W. H. Harris	Private	E. Scharff	Private
Thornton Herbert	Private	Moses Simmons	Private
J. Thomas Hill	Private	T. J. Studivent	Private
E. H. Horne	Private	Frank Underwood	Private
Jas. S. Jacobs	Private	Jas. A. Waller	Private
J. H. Lee	Private	Louis Waltz	Private
Benjn. J. Lester	Private	H. H. Watkins	Private
John Maxey	Private	W. D. Westcott	Private
Jas. H. Nettles	Private	I. J. Williams	Private
Z. T. Murphy	Private	J. W. Wilson	Private
J. J. Parker	Private	W. Gus White	Private
Mike Peacock	Private	W. B. Culp	Private
Wm. W. Powell	Private	Jas. D. Randolph	Private
Westlev Wm. Powell	Private	I. B. Gaston, M.D.	Surgeon
A. Redding	Private	J. C. Henley	Private

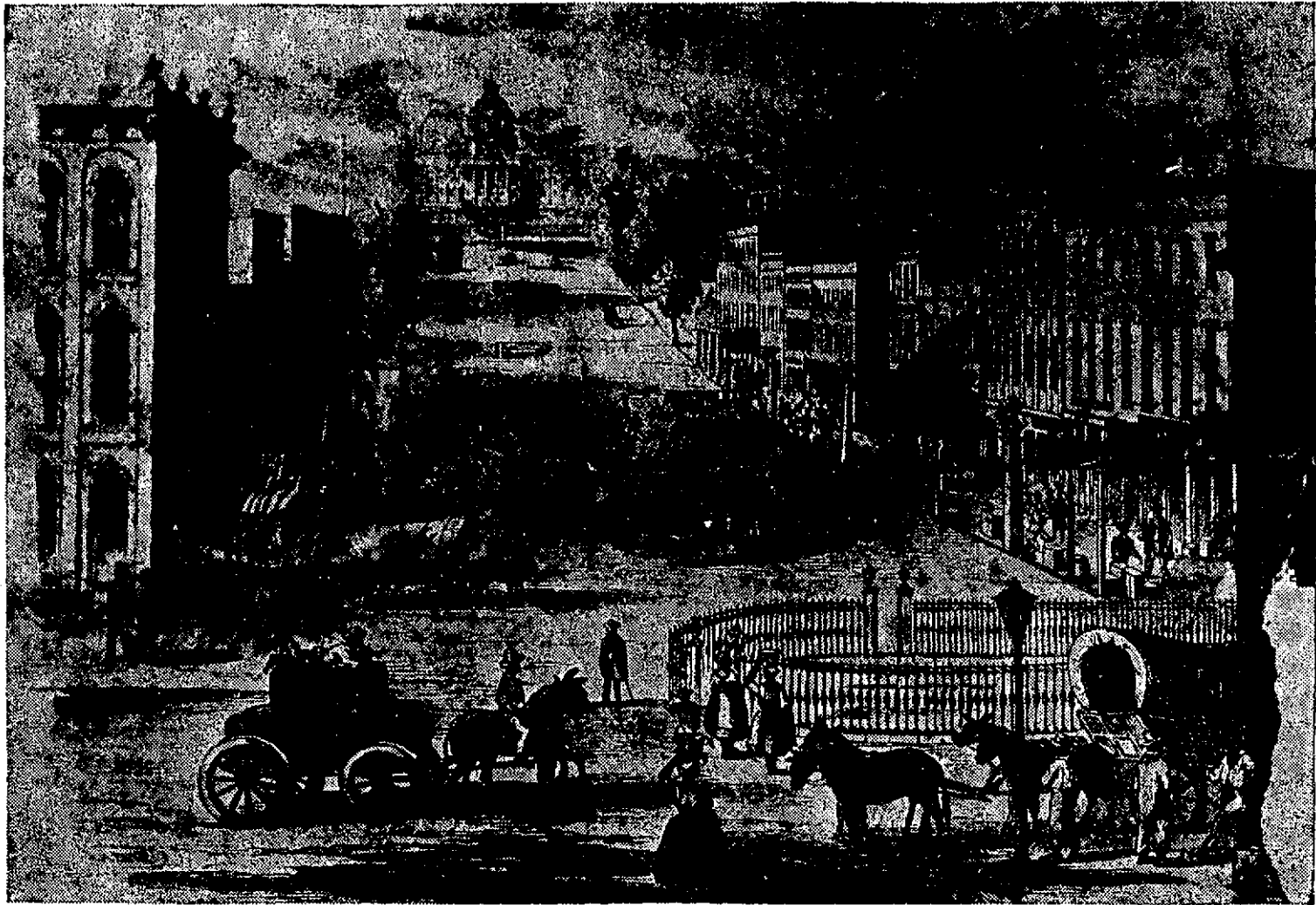
\*This outfit did not enter the Confederate Army with the same personnel as shown above. It served in the army of the independent State of Alabama before Alabama became a part of the Confederacy.



BURNING OF THE CAPITOL, DECEMBER 14, 1849

This view illustrates Market Street, now Dexter Avenue, as it appeared about midday of December 14, 1819 when the original Capitol erected in Montgomery was destroyed by fire. The print is from a daguerreotype which was made at the time of the conflagration, the artist making his view from the steps of the Court House, then located at what is known in Montgomery as the "square." This sketch was later one of the earliest of the Saroney lithographs. The original is a rare print.





### MARKET STREET, MONTGOMERY

#### A FEW MONTHS BEFORE ORGNIZATION OF THE CONFEDERACY

This view shows the Capitol in the distance from the artesian basin located at the present fountain in the center of the city. The building on the right is what was then known and was continued to be called for many years the Winter Building. On the second floor and facing the street was the Southern Telegraph office and it was from this building that the telegram was sent which permitted the firing on Fort Sumter.

The building on the left, then known as the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Building, was occupied, downstairs by the Central Bank. This was the celebrated William Knox bank. This building still stands and is occupied by Klein's jewelry store.



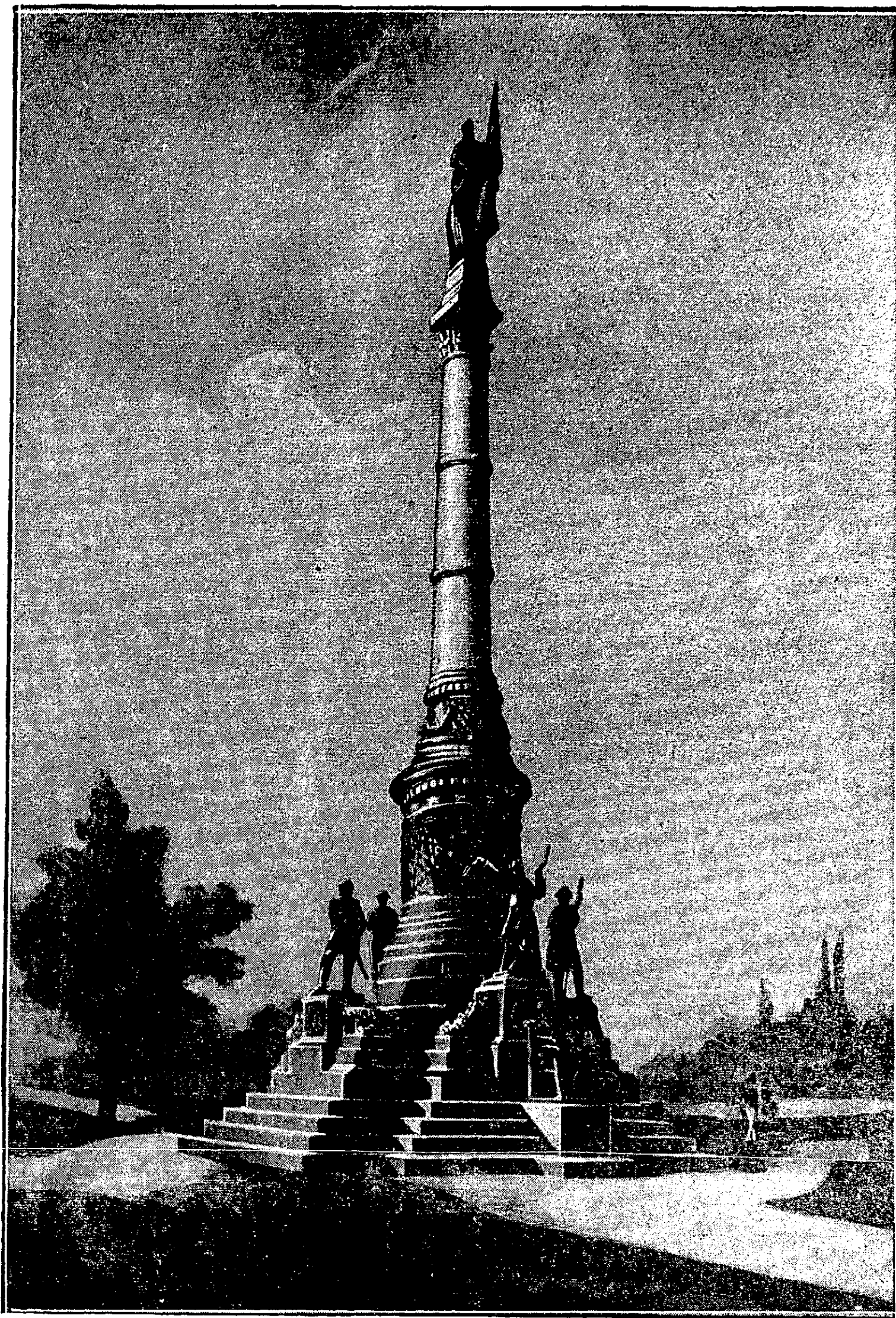
MUSTER ROLL of Captain D. S. Troy's Infantry Company of the 1st Bat. Hillards Legion Alabama Volunteers in the service of the Confederate States Army for three years or the war unless sooner discharged.

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
D. S. Troy (1)	Captain	James Jones	Private
D. A. Clark	1st. Lt.	G. L. Jones	Private
J. W. Keyes (2)	2nd. Lt.	G. P. Keyes	Private
G. N. Letson	Brvt. 2nd. Lt.	N. Y. Landrum	Private
Jas. N. Parker	1st. Sgt.	W. N. Manning	Private
W. N. Ware	2nd. Sgt.	W. N. Micow	Private
P. R. Grattan	3rd. Sgt.	Benjamin Mason	Private
Jon. L. Henley	4th Sgt.	I. L. McLandell	Private
E. P. Paull	5th Sgt.	B. Z. Merriwether	Private
N. M. Barnett	1st. Cpl.	F. V. Merriwether	Private
W. W. Brame	2nd. Cpl.	Jno C. McGill	Private
E. F. Romer	3rd. Cpl.	Jno McDonald	Private
N. Strassburger	4th. Cpl.	W. T. Mahone	Private
John W. Arnold	Private	E. E. McCroskey	Private
T. K. Armstrong	Private	Jno M. McKleyroy	Private
J. D. Beshears	Private	Jno G. McCaskill	Private
Henry Brown	Private	Jno W. Moody	Private
Edward Brown	Private	D. W. Norvell	Private
N. M. Bowland	Private	S. C. Pickett	Private
W. M. Brazell	Private	W. N. Ogborne	Private
G. G. Baker	Private	B. K. Ponder	Private
Jon N. Connor	Private	J. E. Patterson	Private
W. B. Clowd	Private	A. J. Patterson	Private
T. C. Conren	Private	T. F. Pendleton	Private
Fredrick Crusius	Private	Chas. Rohde	Private
T. A. Cobb	Private	W. S. Reess	Private
W. E. L. Dorris	Private	B. W. Ransay	Private
Jas Dorris	Private	J. W. Ranleigh	Private
Jas McK. Dorris	Private	W. W. Screws	Private
W. W. Dorris	Private	N. P. Screws	Private
N. L. Fuller	Private	P. R. Sterne	Private
W. J. Fitzpatrick	Private	Saul Smith	Private
H. M. Gilmer	Private	Fleming Smith	Private
K. J. Grigg	Private	W. I. Still	Private
R. P. Grigg	Private	M. N. Snell	Private
Z. R. Gayle	Private	Albert Snell	Private
E. U. Gandy	Private	John Span	Private
P. N. S. Gayle	Private	Jacob Scholl	Private
Jessie Harris	Private	P. B. Viard	Private
W. M. Hicks	Private	F. L. Wadsworth	Private
Jno Hubbard	Private	J. W. Wilson, Jr.	Private
A. Henkman	Private	Jno Wilder	Private
L. N. Jones	Private	Clayton W. Wilson	Private
G. I. Johnson	Private	James Wallace	Private

NAME	RANK	NAME	RANK
Michael Watkins .....	Private	John Yoll .....	Private
E. C. White .....	Private	A. W. Williams .....	Private

(1) Capt. Daniel S. Troy served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th Alabama Infantry. He was severely wounded and left as dead on the battlefield of Drury's Bluff. Hilliard's Legion, in 1863, was broken up and formed the 59th and 60th Alabama Infantry Regiments, one Regiment of Cavalry and a Regiment of Georgia troops.

(2) The 2nd Lieutenant of this outfit, John Washington Keyes, was one of the group of Alabamians who went to Brazil in 1867 as a member of a colonization effort of former Confederate soldiers. Dr. Keyes was a prominent dentist and was on the staff of Emperor Dom Pedro. The family resided in Brazil for several years, and later returned to Alabama. Dr. Keyes settled in Florida and spent the rest of his life there. A journal kept by Jennie Keyes, and always referred to as Jennie's diary, forms one of the most interesting records of the American colony in Brazil.—(*Ed.*)



### CONFEDERATE MONUMENT ON THE NORTH GROUNDS OF THE STATE CAPITOL

The cornerstone of this monument was laid by Mr. Jefferson Davis on the 26th of April, 1886, when he came from his home at Beauvoir, to Montgomery, to make the address. The visit of Mr. Davis was commemorated with considerable enthusiasm by the people of Montgomery. The monument was completed some years later through the aid of an appropriation from the State Legislature and it was dedicated at that time.

## COMPANY D, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898\*

Anderson, Chas. F., Montgomery	Captain
Elmore, Vincent M., Jr., Montgomery	1st Lieut.
Allen, Chas. A., Jr., Montgomery	2d Lieut.
Powell, T. Judkins, Montgomery	1st Sergt.
Shepperd, Walter L., Montgomery	A. M. Sergt.
Trimble, Robert F., Montgomery	Sergeant
Reynolds, Al A., Montgomery	Sergeant
Baber, Iugenius F., Jr., Montgomery	Sergeant
Chambliss, Loyd J., Montgomery	Sergeant
Sagendorf, Frank C., Montgomery	Corporal
Lay, Will P., Montgomery	Corporal
Cobb, Ben B., Montgomery	Corporal
Abraham, Isaac, Montgomery	Corporal
Lum, William E., Montgomery	Corporal
Hayhurst, Alfred, Montgomery	Corporal
Dunne, William C., Montgomery	Musician
Walker, Richard F., Montgomery	Musician
McCauley, Harvey, Montgomery	Wagoner
Bomm, Herman, Montgomery	Artificer
Alford, William J., Montgomery	Private
Baer, Lucien, Montgomery	Private
Blakely, William A., Montgomery	Private
Barnett, John J., Montgomery	Private
Brown, Robert, Montgomery	Private
Byrd, Adolphus, Montgomery	Private
Bridges, Jno M., Jr., Montgomery	Private
Carr, Joseph L., Montgomery	Private
Condon, Roger W., Montgomery	Private
Cook, Fred W., Montgomery	Private
Cook, Chas L., Montgomery	Private
Crandall, Thomas, Montgomery	Private
Clement, William A., Mobile	Private
Cooper, Sam M., Montgomery	Private
Donaldson, Aden K., Selma	Private
Dibble, Oscar C., Jr., Montgomery	Private
Dorough, Leo M., Tallassee	Private
Dison, Ben F., Montgomery	Private
Dullaghan, Clarence, Wilson	Private
DeVote, Frank, Montgomery	Private
Dozier, Andrew M., Wetumpka	Private

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\*Vincent, M. Elmore, Jr., who served as First Lieutenant of this command and who was subsequently in the Boxer Revolution and the Phillipine Insurrection, lives today at Montgomery. Lieutenant Elmore entered the regular army and had a long career, retiring with the rank of Colonel.



Elmer, Mason, Montgomery	Private
Faber, Chas D., Montgomery	Private
Fairey, Edmund L., Tallassee	Private
Ferguson, Erastus B., Montgomery	Private
Glunt, Oliver, Montgomery	Private
Goodman, Walter L., Montgomery	Private
Gullette, Jno E., Montgomery	Private
Gallaspy, William, Montgomery	Private
Hopkins, Jas M., Montgomery	Private
Hurley, Robert P., Mobile	Private
Hubert, Thos., Montgomery	Private
Henderson, Jade H., Tallassee	Private
Hawkins, Wm. W., Hawkinsville	Private
Jackson, Eugene E., Wetumpka	Private
Jackson, Absalom, Jr., Montgomery	Private
Lee, Thos. M., Montgomery	Private
Laster, Reuben, Montgomery	Private
Lum, Harpin M., Montgomery	Private
Lapsley, J. Pettus, Selma	Private
Loftis, B. Daniel, Birmingham	Private
Murray, William T., Montgomery	Private
Meehan, Michael J., Montgomery	Private
Murtishaw, William H., Scottsboro	Private
Maydwell, Fred H., Montgomery	Private
Meadows, John J., Hayneville	Private
Morris, Luke A., Montgomery	Private
Melton, William, Tallassee	Private
Mott, Jay, Montgomery	Private
Mollette, Ed V., Jr., Orrville	Private
McArdle, Jas. A., Montgomery	Private
McDuffie, Edwin C., Hayneville	Private
McWhorter, Terrell H. B., Hayneville	Private
McManus, Fred S., Montgomery	Private
Munn, Marvin H., Bee Hive	Private
Pearson, John A., Tallassee	Private
Payne, Shockley F., Letohatchie	Private
Powell, Jos. W., Montgomery	Private
Rhodes, Robert R., Montgomery	Private
Rolson, Harry C., Selma	Private
Ross, Jos. H., Montgomery	Private
Renfro, Nath'l D., Montgomery	Private
Reade, Edward J., Elmore	Private
Sherman, Chas. H., Montgomery	Private
Smith, Frank D., Mobile	Private
Somerset, Grant, Montgomery	Private
Smith, Decatur A., Maplesville	Private
Steed, Thos. G., Tallassee	Private
Simpson, Jos P., Montgomery	Private
Schwab, Fred C., Montgomery	Private
Taylor, Jas B., Sistrunk	Private

Tayloe, Lee, Tallassee .....	Private
Tuttle, Harvey C., Montgomery .....	Private
Walker, Abram Joe, Montgomery .....	Private
West, John T., Hayneville .....	Private
West, James K., Selma .....	Private
Wood, Jesse B., Montgomery .....	Private
Watson, Thomas, Montgomery .....	Private
Williamson, Nathan, Montgomery .....	Private
Wilson, H. Bascomb, Montgomery .....	Private

#### Discharges

Brown, Lovett C., Eufaula .....	Private
Cogswell, Robert, Montgomery .....	Private
English, John, Montgomery .....	Private
Sherwood, Jno M., Montgomery .....	Private

## REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1819-1830

- 1819-20—Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Edmondson; Larkin Cleveland
- 1820-1 —Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Abercrombie; Larkin Cleveland
- 1821 (called)—Joseph Fitzpatrick; James Abercrombie; Larkin Cleveland
- 1821-2 —Joseph Fitzpatrick; George Dabney; Peter B. Williamson
- 1822-23—James Abercrombie; John Browning
- 1823-4 —William McLeMore; John G. Ashley
- 1824-5 —James Abercrombie; Andrew Baxter
- 1825-6 —Nimrod E. Benson; William McLemore; John S. Bailey
- 1826-7 —Nimrod E. Benson; Dixon H. Lewis; William Y. Higgins
- 1827-8 —Elias Bonnell; Dixon H. Lewis; William Y. Higgins
- 1828-9 —Elias Bonnell; Dixon H. Lewis; James E. Belser
- 1829-30—Samuel C. Oliver; Henry Goldthwaite; Moseley Baker

## SENATORS WHO REPRESENTED MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1819-1830

- 1819-20—John Gause
- 1822-3 —John Dandridge Bibb
- 1825-6 —James Abercrombie
- 1828-9 —James Abercrombie

### DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY

- 1819—John Dandridge Bibb, James W. Armstrong  
 1861—William L. Yancey (succeeded by J. C. B. Mitchell,  
 Thomas H. Watts  
 1865—John A. Elmore, Elisha Y. Fair  
 1867—Henry Clay Semple, James P. Stow, Charles W. Buckley,  
 John C. Keffer, Peyton Finley (colored)  
 1875—Samuel F. Rice, Robert H. Knox  
 1901—Thomas G. Jones, Tennent Lomax, Gordon Macdonald,  
 Edward A. Graham, Thomas H. Watts, John W. A. San-  
 ford, William C. Oates

### REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1861-1865

- 1861 (1st called)—Samuel F. Rice; Mike L. Woods  
 1861 (2nd called)—William H. Rives; Thos. M. Arrington  
 1861-2—William H. Rives; Thomas M. Arrington  
 1862 (called)—William H. Rives; Thos. A. Arrington  
 1862-3—William H. Rives; Thomas M. Arrington  
 1863 (called)—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne  
 1863-4—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne  
 1864 (called)—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne  
 1864-5—T. B. Bethea; W. H. Ogbourne

### SENATORS WHO REPRESENTED MONTGOMERY COUNTY 1861-1865

- 1861-2—Samuel F. Rice  
 1865-6—Adam C. Felder

### GOVERNORS FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY

- Thomas Hill Watts, 1863-1865  
 Thomas Goode Jones—1890-1894  
 Bibb Graves, 1927-1931, 1935-1939  
 Gordon Persons, 1951-1955



## NOTED VISITORS TO MONTGOMERY

*Lorenzo Dow, December, 1804.* Though Montgomery was not organized at this date, this erratic Methodist preacher was entertained at the tavern situated nearest the present site of Montgomery,—Manac's house on Pinchona, sixteen miles west. Mr. Dow was returning to New York State from his first visit to the Tombigbee settlements.

*Aaron Burr, March, 1807.* Mr. Burr reached Manac's tavern, spent the night here under arrest and proceeded on to Richmond for trial. His effort to establish a southwestern republic was thirty years too early.

*Marquis de LaFayette, April 4, 1825.* General LaFayette was traveling through the several states in the American Union and passed through Alabama from Fort Mitchell to Montgomery over land and by boat from here to Mobile.

*Count Saxe Weimer-Eisneach, January 2, 1826.* This German nobleman traveled by private stage from Milledgeville in Georgia to Montgomery in Alabama. He took the boat here proceeding on to New Orleans.

*Basil Hall, R. N., April, 1827.* Captain Hall was spending his vacation in the states and visited Alabama at this time.

*General Jacob Brown, May 1, 1827.* Major General Brown arrived in route for the west on a tour of military inspection. He was met with an escort of cavalry under Captain H. W. Henry by the Intendant, Andrew Dexter, who welcomed him to the town in "handsome terms." He was escorted to the boat landing next day by Captain John Goldthwaite's company of light infantry. Captain Goldthwaite had served under him on the Niagara River previously. The steamer Coosa transported the distinguished company to Mobile.

*Sol Smith, noted actor, January 25, 1830.*

*Washington Irving, December 1, 1832.* He passed through by stage in route to New York, returning from a western tour.

*The Siamese Twins, March 14, 1834.* They were on exhibition for several days at the Union Hotel on the west side of Commerce Street, just below the present Exchange corner.

*General Edmond P. Gaines, December 14, 1836.* Passed through the city by stage in route to attend a court martial at Fort Mitchell.

*Martin Van Buren, April 3, 1842.* Ex-President Van Buren accompanied by James K. Paulding and Joel R. Poinsett, arrived by stage and spoke at the Montgomery Hall. Being Sunday he attended religious services in the forenoon at Court Street Methodist Church, listening to a discourse by the Reverend Dr. Lovick Pierce and at night attended the Presbyterian Church and heard Reverend David Finley.

*Henry Clay, March 8, 1844.* He arrived by steamboat from Mobile, accompanied by Madam Octavia Walton Levert. Welcomed amid torrents of rain by a vast concourse of people, he addressed them as "no dry weather friends." He spoke in the warehouse at the corner of Coosa and Water Street. After spending two days here he departed by stage to Columbus, Georgia.

*Tom Thumb and P. T. Barnum, December 2, 1847.* They stopped at the Montgomery Hall and their exhibitions began next day. They were well attended.

*General James Shields, December 10, 1847.* He arrived by steamer *Daniel Pratt* in route from Mexico. He was escorted by the Grand Lodge of Masons to the Montgomery Hall and welcomed to the city by Mr. William L. Yancey. Next day, escorted by a circus band, he visited the general assembly at the Capitol and was welcomed on the part of the State by Senator McClung.

*General John A. Quitman, December 17, 1847.* Arrived by steamboat *Daniel Pratt* in route from Mexico City. He was welcomed on the part of the city by Honorable William L. Yancey at the Montgomery Hall, and was received on the part of the State next day by Judge B. F. Porter, Representative from Tuscaloosa County. He departed on the 19th.

*General Twiggs, April 5, 1848.* Arrived en route from Mexico to attend a court martial in Washington City.

*James K. Polk, March 16, 1849.* Arrived by train from the east, escorted to Montgomery Hall from the railroad depot and welcomed in his "characteristically elegant and eloquent manner."

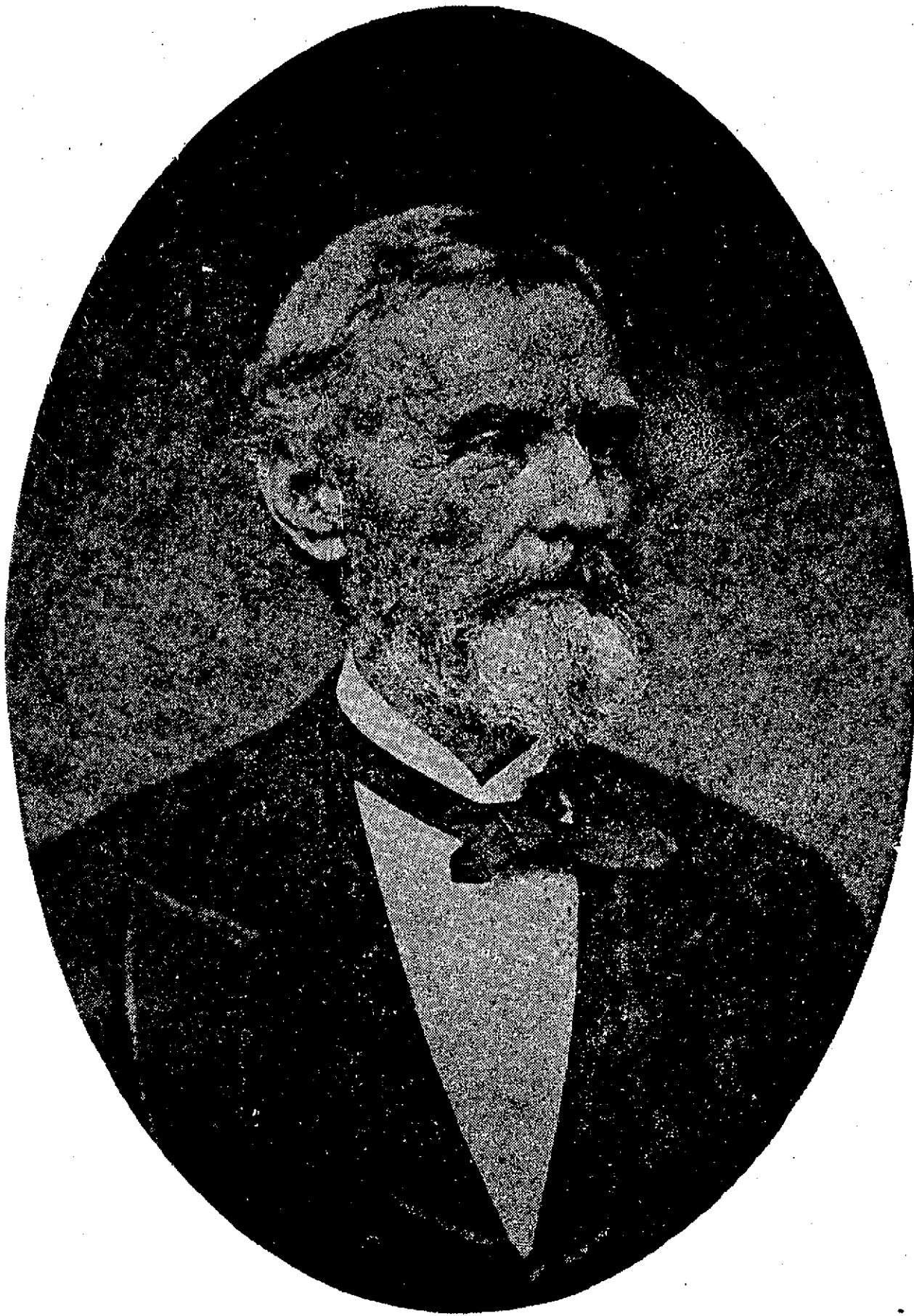
*Mrs. Zachary Taylor, November 5, 1850.* Accompanied by her daughter, she passed through en route to her home in Louisiana.

*General Sam Houston, November 29, 1851.* On his way through the State Senator Houston of Texas, made a speech on public affairs in the Capitol building. As this date is approximately the time of the completion of the old Capitol building, he was no doubt the first noted personage to appear therein.

*Millard Fillmore, April 15, 1854.* Mr. Fillmore was journeying through the South and was received here with marked cordiality. He arrived on the steamboat "Magnolia." He proceeded on to Columbus, Georgia.

*Bishop John Timon, September 18, 1854.* The Bishop of Louisiana was here to consecrate and dedicate St. Peters Catholic Church. It had just been finished. The contractor John P. Dickinson, erecting it, "in his best style."

*Ole Bull, April 17, 1856.* This unrivaled violinist according to Blue "gave a performance of his skill."



JEFFERSON DAVIS

*In Later Days*

Mr. Davis was at Montgomery to participate in the laying of the cornerstone of the Confederate monument in 1886. At that time he visited with Aunt Sophie Bibb whose name is signally honored in Montgomery. Mrs. Bibb was unable to attend the exercises at the Capitol and on that account Mr. Davis visited her home in order to pay his respects.

ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL  
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH,

By

JAMES B. SIMPSON,

Late Recording Secretary to the Governor

JANUARY 1898.

Price 25c

Roemer Printing Co., Montgomery, Ala., Printers.

(Simpson's Sketch of the Capitol, a rare brochure issued in 1898, is reprinted herewith as issued because it gives the fullest details of the story of the Capitol which we have. The vote on the removal of the capital from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, as he cites, the selection of the site by the Legislature, is particularly called to the reader's attention as over the years it has persistently been held in the minds of many Alabamians, that Wetumpka came very near being selected for the Capital seat. A close reading of the votes of the delegates will not justify this belief.)

THE AUTHOR.

James B. Simpson, the author of this sketch, is now deceased. The manuscript copy, from which it is printed, was found in his desk in the Governor's office at the Capitol, after his death, and the story is given to the public just as he wrote it, not a paragraph or syllable being added or subtracted. This pamphlet is published by those who were his fellow newspaper workers, under the direction of his widow and for a dual purpose—in order that the information contained herein may be placed before the people of the State; and that the very large number of friends of the author may have an opportunity to express their regard for his memory, by contributing a mite to the comfort and education of his little children, to the uses of whom all the proceeds of this book will be applied.

\* \* \*

"Jim Simpson," as he was known to all, was an estimable character. He was a man of modest worldly estate, but em-

ployed in a marked degree the confidence, the regard and the intimate friendship of the foremost men of Alabama. He was born in Greenville, Ala., Nov. 23d, 1857, his parents being natives of Ireland. The family moved to Montgomery in 1861, and all, except the first four years of Mr. Simpson's life, was spent here.

His advantages as a boy were limited. He attended the public schools of Montgomery, but this was during the days of reconstruction, when the opportunities in this section to acquire even the rudiments of an education were not the best. While still a youth he entered the office of the late Wm. P. Chilton as a student of law, but was soon forced by the emergencies of the times to engage in something more immediately profitable. He was employed as a hardware salesman for several years afterward and until 1884, when he accepted a position as a reporter with the Montgomery Dispatch. After a year or two he was promoted to the city editorship, and retained that position until 1889, when the Dispatch was absorbed by a rival newspaper, whereupon Mr. Simpson became associated in the organization and publication of the Montgomery Journal. In 1885 he disposed of his interest in the Journal to his partner and engaged his services to a syndicate of non-resident newspapers as correspondent at Montgomery. In 1896 he was appointed by Gov. Joseph F. Johnston to be his recording secretary, and filled that position to the greatest satisfaction of the governor and the public and with the highest credit to himself, till the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1898. Mr. Simpson left a widow and three little daughters. His wife was Miss Ellie Dawes of Mobile, a lovely lady, who as wife and mother, illustrates the highest and best virtues of womanhood. They were married in 1885, and three little girls blessed the short but happy union.

That which lends peculiar interest and value to this, the history of the Alabama Capitol, is the special fitness of Mr. Simpson for the work. His memory was marvelously retentive, he was a close observer, and among all the young men in the

State he was the best posted as to public men and public affairs. In the Governor's office, where questions along this line are constantly coming up, he was authority. His information was accurate. He remembered the transactions of conventions, the events of campaigns, who were the actors and the part they bore. His gentle and amiable spirit impelled him to recall and to tell the good that men had done. The mistakes, the tricks and the treacheries that blot the pages of politics, he found no pleasure in remembering. He had no enemies, was loved by many men, and through the turmoil of active political work dealt stout blows in such good faith and honesty that the bitterness of his opponents, when he came to his last long sleep, were first to pay him the tribute of a tear.

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### THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The monument which shows in such beautiful relief in the handsome picture of the Capitol, was erected by the Ladies Memorial Association of Montgomery, to the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Alabama. While the State gave some assistance to the cause, two thirds of the money was raised by them and those whose assistance they inspired. The whole cost has been something like \$40,000.00. The corner Stone was laid by Jefferson Davis, in April, 1886, and the structure completed in July, of the present year. It is the only noteworthy thing about the Capitol, of which Mr. Simpson does not give a full account in his sketch. He doubtless intended to add this, and a note is here made of it.



## THE ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL.

## AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Prior to 1799, the territory now embraced in the States of Alabama and Mississippi lying north of the Florida possessions, owned at different times by France, England and Spain, formed a part of Georgia. This territory was ceded by Georgia to the United States, and in 1799 it was formed into the territory of Mississippi, the first Governor of which was Winthrop Sargent, whose term was from 1799 to 1801.

In 1817, by an act of Congress, Mississippi territory was divided, and that portion now embraced in the State of Alabama was organized into Alabama territory, and in March of that year, William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, was appointed Governor of the newly created territory.

The Capital, or seat of government, was fixed by the act creating the territory at St. Stephens, Washington county. The act further provided that the territorial Governor should call a session of the Legislature, which should be composed of the members of the territorial Legislature of the territory of Mississippi resident in that portion erected into the territory of Alabama.

This body assembled at the territorial seat of government January 19th, 1818, when it was found there were thirteen members of the House of Representatives, residents of Alabama territory, and but one member of the Council or Senate. This solitary Senator was James Titus, who proceeded at once to organize his branch of the General Assembly, and for the session he held forth, gravely passing upon the acts of the co-ordinate branch. Madison county had the distinction of furnishing this lone Senator. The second session of the territorial Legislature was held at St. Stephens in November, 1818. At this session a commission was appointed to select a location for a permanent seat of government for the territory. When the Legislature



adjourned, it was to meet in Huntsville, which was named as the temporary seat of government, until suitable public buildings could be provided at the point which might be selected for the permanent Capital.

The St. Stephens, which was the seat of government of the territory of Alabama, has disappeared from the map. The present county seat of Washington county bears the name of the territorial Capital and is near the site of old St. Stephens, but it is not the same place.

In February, 1807, Aaron Burr, then a fugitive, charged with high treason, was arrested near St. Stephens. He was carried to that place to prison and from there set out on his journey to the court before which he was tried on the charge of treason. There is a newspaper story going the rounds that Aaron Burr cursed St. Stephens as he left it, and that the blight of his curse hung over the place until it passed into oblivion.

#### TEMPORARY CAPITAL IN HUNTSVILLE.

Before the time fixed for the assembling of the next session of the territorial Legislature, Congress took a hand in Alabama affairs, and on March 2nd, 1819, passed an act admitting the territory into the Union of States. This act provided for an election, to be held in May of that year, for delegates to a convention to frame a Constitution for the new State. The act provided that this Constitutional Convention should meet in the city of Huntsville on the first Monday in July, 1819. The body, which was composed of forty-four delegates, remained in session about one month and adopted a Constitution, which was satisfactory to the general government. It provided for an election of State officers and for members of the General Assembly of the State, which election was held, and the first session of the State Legislature met in Huntsville on October 25th, 1819. William Wyatt Bibb, who was the territorial Governor of Alabama, was elected as the first Governor of the State, and was duly inaugurated in the city of Huntsville on the 9th of November, 1819.

## REPORT ON CAHABA.

Governor Bibb reported to the Legislature, that in the act admitting the State into the Union, the general government had set aside 1620 acres of land at the confluence of the Alabama and Cahaba rivers, as a site for the seat of government of the State. On this grant, he informed the Legislature, he had laid out the city of Cahaba, and, that, up to the time of making the report, he had sold lots in the new city to the amount of \$123,856, one fourth of the purchase money being paid in cash, and that the money so realized was then being expended in the erection of suitable public buildings for the use of the State government.

In 1820 the public buildings in Cahaba were completed and that place became the seat of government of the State, the second session of the general Assembly of the State of Alabama meeting there in November, 1820. Cahaba was centrally located and it was the site selected by the commissioners appointed for that purpose at the session of the Legislature of the territory of Alabama held in St. Stephens. This commission consisted of Senator Titus and Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Samuel Dale, W. L. Adams and Samuel Taylor.

Cahaba remained the Capital until 1826, when by an act of the Legislature the seat of government was removed to Tuscaloosa. Cahaba has shared the fate of St. Stephens. It no longer exists as a town. Whose curse blighted it is not known. To-day the site formerly occupied by the city, which was the first permanent seat of government of the State of Alabama, is a cultivated cotton field. The many brick stores, residences and warehouses which were erected there between 1820 and 1823 have been pulled down and the material of which they were constructed hauled many miles, in every direction, for use in erecting other buildings. In some instances frame structures were moved whole to sites in neighboring towns. The residence occupied by Gen. E. W. Pettus, now United States Senator from Alabama, while a resident of Cahaba, is standing on Alabama street in the City of Selma. But one brick building of old Cahaba remains standing, a residence owned by a family named Kirkpatrick, and occupied by one of its members as a home.

In Selma, which is about ten miles from Cahaba, many structures are now standing which contain material first used in buildings erected in Cahaba.

### TUSKALOOSA THE CAPITAL.

For six years the seat of government remained in Cahaba. Tuskaloosa, a beautiful and flourishing city on the Black Warrior river, coveted the honor of being the State Capital, and the Legislature in 1826 voted to move the seat of government to that point. After the removal to Tuskaloosa, the Capital was fixed in that city by a constitutional provision locating it there, but it was a prize that every ambitious town in the State wanted and the question of removal was being constantly agitated. At the session of the Legislature of 1844-5 that body passed an act submitting to the people propositions for two amendments to the State Constitution. The first was to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the General Assembly, and the other was for the removal of the seat of government from Tuskaloosa to such point as the Legislature might select.

### THE PEOPLE VOTE FOR REMOVAL.

At the election in the fall of 1845 the people voted on these propositions and they were carried. The total popular vote for removal of the seat of government from Tuskaloosa was, 33,798, and the vote against removal was 27,320. As a result of this popular declaration in favor of removal the following bill to carry it into effect was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. J. C. Wilson, of Lauderdale county, January 7th, 1846:

### AN ACT

For the Removal of the Seat of Government from Tuskaloosa  
and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly

convened, That the seat of government of the State of Alabama shall be and remain in the city of Tuscaloosa, and considered as located in said city, until a State House equal in every respect to the one now occupied by the General Assembly, is erected and completed, and fully finished, at such place as the Legislature may hereafter select, by joint ballot of the two houses of the General Assembly, free from public expense, and the keys of the same tendered and given to the Secretary of State, together with a sufficient quantity of land on which said State House shall be built.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That within ten days after the passage and approval of this act it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to elect by joint ballot five commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the State House so erected, completed, and fully finished, and furnished, at the place which may be so designated, when called upon by the master builder of the same, and report within ten days after such examination to the Secretary of State, whether said new State House is equal in every respect to the one now occupied by the General Assembly.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That if said commissioners report that the said new State House and furniture, are equal in every respect, if not superior, to the one now occupied by the General Assembly, whenever thereafter the keys of the same shall be tendered, as aforesaid, by the master builder of the same, from the day on which said tender shall be made, the seat of government of the State of Alabama, shall be considered and is hereby declared to be removed to such place as the General Assembly may hereafter select as aforesaid; and the archives of State, and all the furniture of the same, shall within three months thereafter, be removed to said new State House, free from public expense; Provided, that a good and indefeasible title to the said land shall be made and delivered to the State of Alabama, at the said time when the keys are tendered as aforesaid.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, 21st January, 1846.

### SELECTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The passage of this act and its approval by the Governor opened the active campaign for the selection of the future seat of the State government. The first step, in compliance with the provisions of this act, was the selection of a location, and on the 28th of January, 1846, the Senate and House of Representatives met in joint session in the hall of the House for the purpose of making the selection.

The following is a list of cities and towns placed in nomination for the seat of government: Tuskaloosa, Wetumpka, Mobile, Montgomery, Statesville, Selma, Marion and Huntsville.

On the first ballot the vote stood: For Tuskaloosa, 39; Wetumpka, 28; Mobile, 6; Montgomery, 33; Statesville, 2; Selma, 9; Marion, 4; and for Huntsville 6.

Those who voted for Montgomery on the first ballot were: Messrs. Gilchrist, Hardaway, Kendrick, McClung, Oliver, Scott, Shorter and Ward of the Senate; and Messrs. Barnett, Bates, Bibb, Billingslea, Cooper, Cook, Ellsberry, Grady, Hobdy, Judge, Long, McGriff, Merrick, Robertson, Sanford, Shanks, Snowden, Stallworth, Stringer, Tarver, Taylor of Butler, Warren of Coffee, Watts, Williams of Henry, and J. Williams of Jackson.

The law required that it should take a majority of all the votes cast to select, and no place having received a majority, the joint session proceeded to ballot again. The ballot was kept up with varying changes until sixteen ballots had been taken when Montgomery received 68 votes, a majority of all the votes cast, and the Speaker of the House declared that Mont-

gomery had been duly and constitutionally selected the seat of government of the State of Alabama.

### SCATTERING VOTES.

On the 10th ballot Mr. Cobb cast his vote for Blount Springs as the seat of government of the State. On the 11th ballot Mr. Kittrell voted for Greensboro; Messrs. Perry and Rice voted for Decatur, and Mr. Smith of Franklin cast his vote on that ballot for Tuscumbia. On the 12th ballot Mr. Watrous and Mr. Hill, of Bibb, cast their votes for Maplesville.

The only places voted for on the 16th, and last ballot were: Tuskaloosa, Wetumpka, Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, and the vote stood: For Tuskaloosa, 39; Wetumpka, 9; Mobile 3; Montgomery, 68, and Selma 11.

Those who voted for Montgomery on the final and successful ballot were: Messrs. Ashe, Clarke, Falkner, Gilchrist, Griffin, Hardaway, Huey, Kendrick, McClung, McLemore, Oliver, Scott, Shorter, Smith and Ward, of the Senate, and Messrs. Allen, Austill, Barnett, Bates, Bibb, Billingslea, Bowdon, Browne, Brantley, Clay, Cobb, Cooper, Cook, Ellsberry, Fletcher, Garrett of Cherokee, Garland, Grady, Hastie, Hardwick, Holly, Bobdy, Heflin, Hill of Talladega, Judge, Kerr, Long, Mason, McElroy, McGriff, Merrick, Miller, Murphy, Norman, Owen, Robertson, Sanford, Sandidge, Shanks, Smith of Mobile, Snowden, Stallworth, Stringer, Tarver, Taylor of Butler, Turner, Walker of Benton (now Calhoun), Warren of Coffee, Warren of DeKalb, Watts, Williams of Henry, J. Williams of Jackson, and C. F. Williams of Jackson, of the House of Representatives.

The selection of a permanent seat of government having been made, the next legislative step was the selection of the commission required by the act to examine the new capitol building before its acceptance by the State, and on the 30th of January the Legislature in joint session elected the following commissioners: Messrs. Abernathy, Steele, Pratt, Hooper and Clitherall.

## MONTGOMERY'S JOLLIFICATION.

After this all interest in the removal was centered in Montgomery, the city which had been selected. The news of the selection reached this city by the Selma stage on the evening of January 30, 1846, and the people of Montgomery proceeded to celebrate the event by a grand jollification. After nearly thirty years the prophecy of Andrew Dexter, the founder of the city, that it would become the Capital of the State was verified. The people went to work in earnest to accomplish all the requirements imposed in the act of removal. The city council issued bonds in the sum of \$75,000 to pay for the erection of the necessary Capitol building, and at the suggestion of the late Colonel Charles T. Pollard, the property owners and capitalists of the city came forward and bought up the entire issue. The necessary building committee was appointed, and the plan of the new Capitol was drawn by Stephen D. Button. The contract for the construction of the building was let to B. F. Robinson and R. N. R. Bardwell. The contractors went to work at once and had the building ready for inspection by the commission in time for that body to report to the Secretary of the State, and for that official to examine it in person, to receive the keys and to remove the archives of the State from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery in readiness for the session of the Legislature in December 1847.

In October 1847 Nimrod E. Benson, then Mayor of the city of Montgomery, notified the Secretary of State that the new Capitol building would be ready for inspection by the commission elected by the preceding Legislature. The commissioners were notified and about the 1st of November the Secretary of State repaired to Montgomery to receive the building. The structure was satisfactory to the commission, and the building was formally turned over to the State by Mayor Nimrod E. Benson and Colonel Charles T. Pollard, the Chairman of the Building Committee. The Secretary of State used the great key in locking and unlocking the front door of the building, and after this formality, the result was announced that Montgomery

became the seat of government and the fact was reported to the Governor.

### DEED OF THE PROPERTY TO THE STATE.

The act of removal required that the State be given good title to the land on which the State House building was erected, and one of the formalities of the occasion was the presentation of the deed to the Secretary of State. This deed which is on record in the probate court of Montgomery county is as follows:

City Council of Montgomery

to

State of Alabama. Deed.

Received for record 5th. Nov. 1847.

H. W. Watson, Clerk.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County. )

Know all men by these presents that the City Council of Montgomery, of the State aforesaid in the consideration of the removal of the seat of government of the State of Alabama to the city of Montgomery, and in fulfillment of the conditions prescribed in the act providing for that removal, approved 21st. January 1846, and upon the further consideration of one dollar paid to the City Council of Montgomery by the said State of Alabama, the receipt of which is now acknowledged, and all claims for which is hereby released, has granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed and confirmed to the said State of Alabama, that parcel of land lying within the corporate limits of the said city at the head of Market street, bounded east by Union street, and west by Bainbridge street, and measuring on Union and Bainbridge street three hundred feet, and measuring east and west on the lines of said lot four hundred feet, forming an oblong square, being that parcel of land in the city of Montgomery, on which the new State House has been erected and which was set apart for that purpose on the original plan of the City of



Montgomery called "New Philadelphia," together with all the appurtenances belonging to the said lot of land, to have and to hold, the same to the State of Alabama forever.

And City Council aforesaid for itself and its successors doth covenant with the State of Alabama, that they are seized of an indefeasible title to the fee simple of the said lot of land above described, and its appurtenances. That the said land is free from all incumbrances, and that the said City Council, and its successors, to the State of Alabama, the said parcel of land with its appurtenances, will forever warrant and defend.

In testimony whereof, I, N. E. Benson, Mayor of the city of Montgomery, under and by virtue of a resolution of the said corporation, duly authorizing me to perform the act, doth hereby affix the seal of the corporation to this deed and subscribe the same, this the 26th day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven.

(City Corporate Seal.)

N. E. BENSON,

Mayor of the City of Montgomery.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County. )

Personally appeared N. E. Benson, Mayor of the city of Montgomery, before me, Hugh W. Watson, Clerk of the County Court, and acknowledged that he affixed the seal of the corporation to the within deed, and that as Mayor, signed, sealed and delivered the same to the Secretary of the State of Alabama, for the purposes therein mentioned, and on the day and date therein specified.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 26th. day of October, A. D. 1847.

(Seal.)

HUGH W. WATSON,

Clerk C. C. M. C.

The records in the probate court of Montgomery county further show: At a meeting of the Council of the city of Mont-

gomery, at the Mayor's office on the 26th. day of October A. D. 1847, there were present, the Mayor, and Aldermen L. B. Pope, Samuel G. Hardaway, E. C. Hannon and E. C. Harris.

On motion of E. C. Hannon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted to-wit:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city be authorized to sign, seal and deliver, on behalf of this corporation, a deed, consigning to the State of Alabama, a good and indefeasible title to the lot of land upon which the State House has been erected in this city, and to the appurtenances belonging thereto, and to acknowledge the same for record; also to insert in said deed covenants of seizure against incumbrances, and of general warranty binding the corporation.

I, L. B. Hansford, Clerk of the City Council, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records.

Given under my hand and the seal of the corporation. This the 26th. day of October 1847.

(Corporate Seal.)

L. B. HANSFORD, Clerk.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County. )

Before me, Hugh W. Watson, Clerk of the County Court for said county, personally appeared the within named L. B. Hansford, Clerk of the City Council of Montgomery, who acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the within certificate to the Secretary of State of Alabama on the day and year mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 5th. day of November, 1847.

(Official Seal.)

HUGH W. WATSON,

Clerk C. C. M. C.

Recorded in Book X, page 417.

### THE GOVERNMENT ON WHEELS.

The deed and the certificate of the action of the City Council were submitted to attorneys and were pronounced ample for the protection of the State, and the Secretary of State, who had discharged all the preliminary duties, returned to Tuscaloosa to make ready to move the archives of the State to the new Capitol building. This was before the day of railroads and when the Secretary reached Tuscaloosa he had the State archives packed into 113 boxes which were loaded into 13 wagons, and this wagon train set out for Montgomery in charge of James H. Owen, door keeper of the House of Representatives. The entire load weighed 26,704 pounds, and the cost of transportation to the city of Montgomery was \$1,325, which sum was paid by Colonel Chas. T. Pollard, the chairman of the building committee, it being one of the conditions of the removal that the State would be at no expense for the transportation of the archives. The train reached Montgomery in time to allow the various officials to arrange their offices by the time of the meeting of the Legislature which was convened in the new Capitol on the 6th. day of December 1847.

### FIRST SESSION.

The meeting of the first session of the Legislature in the new Capitol at Montgomery was marked by the gathering of the largest crowd ever assembled on a similar occasion in Alabama. The large and prompt attendance of the members of the General Assembly was noted by the historical writers of that day. On the roll call in the Senate nearly every member, and in the House ninety-four out of 100 members answered to their names on the opening day of the session. The General Assembly counted the votes cast for Governor at the election which took place in the November preceeding and ascertained

that Reuben Chapman had received a majority over Nicholas Davis, and he was declared duly and constitutionally elected Governor for the ensuing term. He was inaugurated Governor in the hall of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of December 1847, Rev. Basil Manly acting as chaplain on this occasion; he was the first Governor of Alabama inaugurated in the city of Montgomery. The Legislature remained in session three months, adjourning on March 6, 1848, and the members all seemed pleased with the selection of Montgomery as the permanent seat of government.

### CAPITOL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The second session of the Legislature, to meet in the Capitol at Montgomery, assembled on the 12th of November, 1849, and in one particular it was the most sensational session of the General Assembly ever held in the State. The body had been in session one month and two days, when on the 14th day of December the handsome State House building erected by the people of Montgomery caught fire during the day's sitting, and in three hours the structure was a mass of ruins.

At one o'clock on that day the House was engaged on the call of the counties for the introduction of bills and petitions. The order was temporarily suspended to allow the consideration and second reading of a series of resolutions, introduced by Mr. Blevens, of Dallas, to abolish the white basis of representation. Mr. Jones offered a motion that 133 copies of the resolution be printed for the use of the House. Pending this question, the roof of the House of Representatives was discovered to be on fire. The House journal of that session does not show that the House adjourned. The reference to the fire in the journal of the House for that day's session is the following, which follows the proceedings:

"Note by the Clerk: Pending the above motion, at one o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., an alarm of fire was given. The roof of the Capitol was discovered to be in flames, and in

three hours from the first alarm the broken walls alone remained. The public records of the various departments were saved and the greater part of the furniture. The fire originated over the Representative Hall."

The Senate journal disposes of the fire in the following statement in the opening paragraph of the proceedings of the session of the 15th, which is: "The State Capitol, after adjournment yesterday, having been consumed by fire, the Senate, pursuant to a notice by the President thereof, met in the saloon of the Montgomery Hall at 10 o'clock."

The Montgomery Hall was then one of the most famous hotels in the State, and occupied the corner at present the site of the Post Office and Government building.

The House of Representatives met on that day in the ball room of the same hotel.

#### OFFERS OF TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

Both bodies received communications from citizens of Montgomery tendering apartments for the use of the State as temporary quarters for the Legislature and State officers. One communication was from Messrs. Wm. L. Yancey, Hugh W. Henry and J. Whiting, tendering to the Legislature the use of the Presbyterian Church. Messrs. F. Bugbee, C. T. Pollard, J. E. Belser, George Goldthwaite and Thos. S. Mays, on the part of the citizens, tendered the following quarters to the State: The Presbyterian Church and adjoining chapel, rooms at the Exchange Hotel, the Odd Fellows Hall and rooms at the Montgomery Hall and at the Madison House. Rev. H. Talbird, pastor of the Baptist Church, tendered the use of that structure. Messrs. J. P. Saffold, E. C. Hannon and John Powell tendered the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A telegraphic communication was received from C. C. Langdon, Mayor of Mobile, tendering the use of the Barton Academy, in that city, for the sessions of the Legislature.

These several communications were read and Mr. Lorenzo James, of Clarke, offered a resolution to raise a joint committee to examine the various rooms tendered to the General Assembly, and if, in the opinion of the committee, the rooms could be prepared for the dispatch of public business, the committee was authorized to contract for said rooms and was further authorized to make arrangements for the accommodation of the various State officers. This joint committee was made up as follows, after the adoption of the resolution: On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Ware, Winston and Abercrombie, and on the part of the House, Messrs. James, Watts, Rather, Hill and Bridges. The committee was to report on Monday, the 17th.

#### INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR COLLIER.

Before the destruction of the Capitol the vote of the State election cast in the preceding month had been counted and it was declared that Henry W. Collier had been duly and constitutionally elected Governor for the ensuing term, and a committee had been appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his inauguration on Monday, the 17th. This committee reported to both houses that the General Assembly should convene at the Montgomery Hall and escort the Governor-elect to the Methodist Church, where the inauguration ceremonies would take place. The program outlined by the committee was carried out and the inauguration of Governor Collier took place in the Methodist Church. An immense throng of people gathered to witness the ceremony and listen to his inaugural address. The church in which the inauguration of Governor Collier took place, stood on the site of the present Court Street Methodist Church and according to the record of the late Matt. P. Blue, who was authority on all matters relating to the early history of Montgomery, the building in which Governor Collier was inaugurated, is now used by the colored Methodists, located at the corner of Holcomb and Mildred streets, which is known as "The Old Ship" church. In his sketch of Montgomery, Mr. Blue notes that the present Court Street church building was completed in 1856, and that on its comple-

tion the old frame building in which that congregation had been worshiping was given to the colored Methodists, and was moved for their use to the corner of Holcomb and Mildred streets, where it is still standing.

Early in the day's session of the 17th, the matter of rebuilding the Capitol came up, the first mention of it being made in the House journal of that day. Mr. Baker, of Russell, asked permission to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill, or resolution, to provide for the rebuilding of the Capitol, which request was refused.

The committee on State Capitol was requested to ascertain if possible, the cause of the fire in the Capitol building, and on the 17th, Mr. Rives, chairman of the committee, reported as follows:

"The committee on the State Capitol, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the cause of the fire, which caused the destruction of the State Capitol, instruct me to report that they have made examination and inquiries on the subject, and are of the opinion that the fire was communicated from the flue or chimney to a timber, the end of which had been inserted in, and rested on an eyelet hole, left for that purpose in the wall of the Representative Hall. Your committee have been unable to hear of any person having been injured by the fire, and have heard of no one missing."

The joint committee to which was referred the matter of securing adequate accommodations for the General Assembly and the State officers, reported also on the 17th the selection of the following quarters for the various departments:

#### TEMPORARY QUARTERS SELECTED.

For the Senate, rooms in the Tilley brick building, adjoining the Exchange Hotel, and now occupied by the Brown Printing Company.

For the House of Representatives, the ball room of the Exchange Hotel.

For the Comptroller, State Treasurer and Adjutant General, quarters in the brick building owned by Mr. Pryor, in the rear of the Madison House (now the Metropolitan Hotel).

For the Governor's office, the ladies' parlor in the Madison House.

For the office of the Secretary of State, the dining hall in the Madison House, opposite the office of the Governor.

For the clerk of the Supreme Court, two rooms in the Thorington building, adjoining the Madison House.

The committee stated that these quarters had been tendered by the owners to the State without charge.

In the House the report was very promptly laid upon the table, by a vote of 47 to 44.

Immediately following this vote to lay on the table Mr. J. M. Bridges, of Wilcox, offered a joint resolution that the General Assembly, when it next adjourns, adjourn to meet in Barton Academy, in the city of Mobile.

Mr. Ryan, of Morgan, offered a motion to amend the resolution by striking out Barton Academy, Mobile, and inserting instead "the old Capitol in Tuscaloosa." Pending action the House adjourned for the day.

On the following day, the motion of Mr. Ryan, and the joint resolution of Mr. Bridges, were voted on and each laid on the table, after which the report of the joint committee was concurred in, and the proffers of the citizens of Montgomery to furnish temporary quarters were accepted.

The House met in the Exchange Hotel on the morning of the 20th, and Mr. Williams, of Jackson, offered resolutions



thanking the people of Montgomery for their promptness in coming forward to help the State in providing accommodations for the different departments of government. His resolution also thanked the city of Mobile for its generous offer of Barton Academy for the meeting of the Legislature. These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

In his message to the General Assembly Governor Collier made merely a passing reference to the destruction of the Capitol, stating that it had taken place under the very eyes of the Legislature and that that body would take such action as would make the inconvenience as light as possible. He stated that the greatest loss was to the library, which he believed could be remedied by application to Congress, and by obtaining duplicate copies of the destroyed volumes throughout the State.

On the 21st Mr. Lea, of Perry, offered a resolution requesting the committee on State Capitol to ascertain and state an accurate account of each item of expense consequent on the burning of the Capitol, or which should properly constitute a charge against the State, whether the same consists of services, articles, rent, or other things, and whether the same rise from acts of the citizens or the city authorities of Montgomery, or otherwise; and that they report by bill or otherwise, on the subject, at some convenient day before the close of the present session. This resolution was adopted.

In providing temporary accommodations for the various State officers no provision had been made for the sessions of the Supreme Court, and on January 2nd, 1850, Mr. Watts of the House, reported that arrangements had been made whereby the Supreme Court could hold its sessions in the dining room of the Madison House, which had been tendered by the proprietor, who made no charge, and only asked that the room be returned in the same condition as when turned over. The report of the committee was concurred in.

### THE QUESTION OF REBUILDING.

On the 4th day of January, 1850, Mr. R. H. Baker, of Russell, introduced a bill in the House providing an appropriation to rebuild the State House, which bill was referred to the committee on ways and means. A bill for the same purpose was introduced in the Senate, December 21st, 1849, by Senator Abercrombie, of Russell.

In the house, on the 15th of January, Mr. N. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to which the House bill to make an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol was referred, reported, for the majority of the committee, adversely to the bill. The majority report set out that the financial condition of the State was such that it was inadvisable at the time to incur the expenditure necessary to rebuild the burned building. The report further set out that the State was being drained by the annual interest charge on the public debt which hung over it like an incubus, and, that all that was being paid on it, went out of the State to enrich foreigners. The committee suggested that if it was considered expedient to rebuild, it would be better to levy a specific tax on the people for that purpose.

Mr. A. H. Kendrick, of Coosa county, as the leader of the minority of the committee presented a strong report in opposition to the majority report presented by Mr. Davis. In the opening, the minority report set out the fact that it was absolutely necessary that some safe place should be provided at once for the care and safe keeping of the valuable papers and records belonging to the State, and demonstrated that if building was put off, or delayed, it might be several years before such place would be erected and that, in this time the people of the State would be again racked with the question of a permanent location for the seat of government. In the Senate a bill to temporarily remove the seat of government to the old Capitol building in Tuscaloosa received a favorable report from the committee on State Capitol, but Senator Ware, a member of that committee, presented a strong protest against such report, on the part of

the minority of the committee, in which he told the Senate that the old Capitol at Tuscaloosa was in such condition that the members fled from it on the approach of a storm, and that the removal of the State records to that building which was admitted to be unsafe, before the seat of government was removed to Montgomery. He said that the temporary quarters provided by the citizens of Montgomery were all that could be asked and protested against even temporary removal.

### MONTGOMERY AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The destruction of the Capital aroused the question of removal, and permanent location, all along the line, and in both houses during the consideration of the bill to rebuild, nearly fifty propositions to remove from Montgomery, either temporarily or permanently, were made and it was only by parliamentary generalship of the highest order that the opposition to rebuilding in this city was finally crushed.

One of the propositions to provide for temporary removal, was conditioned, that if the removal should be permanent, the city of Montgomery should be refunded \$80,000, to repay it for building the burned Capitol and beautifying the grounds.

One of the staunch champions of Montgomery in this contest, was the late lamented Ex-Governor Thos. H. Watts, who was then a member of the house from his native county, Butler.

Finally after a prolonged and bitter fight the house passed the Senate bill appropriating \$60,000 for rebuilding the Capitol, on February 11th, 1850, and on the same day by the general assembly in joint session, Nimrod E. Benson, of Montgomery, and Daniel Pratt, of Prattville, were elected as the commissioners, on the part of the State, to supervise the construction of the new Capitol, and after a legislative struggle of nearly two months Montgomery again won in the Capital contest.

The act authorizing the rebuilding of the Capitol, as passed by the General Assembly is as follows:

## AN ACT.

To Provide For Building a State House at the City of Montgomery.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened. That a sum of money not exceeding sixty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to rebuild the State House recently destroyed by fire in the city of Montgomery, or to build a new one on the site of the one so destroyed, as the commissioners hereinafter to be appointed shall deem most available.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That two competent persons shall be elected by the Legislature, who together with the Governor, shall constitute a board of commissioners, with full power to make all the necessary contracts with architects and builders, for the rebuilding the State House, or for building a new house as provided for in the first section of this bill.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners be and they are hereby required to proceed forthwith to make all necessary arrangements for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the house so erected for a State house, shall be built on the same foundation of the one just destroyed, and on the place as nearly as practicable.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall be required to have the said State House completed and finished, ready for the reception of the Legislature and State officers by the first day of October, 1851; and they are fully empowered to take bonds, articles and agreements, or other necessary writings from persons who may undertake the building of said house so as to compel the undertaker of said building to perform the work in a good manner and by the time specified.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller shall issue his warrants on the State Treasurer for such sum or sums and at such time or times as a majority of the said commissioners shall direct for the purposes hereinbefore set forth: Provided, the said sum or sums in the aggregate shall not exceed sixty thousand dollars.

Approved, 11 February, 1850.

### COST OF THE PRESENT CAPITOL.

The Comptroller's report for 1851 shows the expenditure of \$60,000 for the purpose of rebuilding the Capitol, and in the following year this report shows the expenditure of an additional sum for extra work in rebuilding the Capitol of \$2,527. This expenditure was authorized by a special act of the General Assembly in 1852, and of this sum \$968 was paid to John Figh, and \$1,559 to James D. Randolph. The General Assembly elected Nimrod E. Benson and Daniel Pratt as the commissioners to superintend the erection of the Capitol, but for some reason Mr. Pratt did not serve and at the session of the General Assembly for 1851-2 an appropriation of \$1,000 each was made as compensation to Nimrod E. Benson and Justus Wyman, for services as the commissioners who superintended the erection of the State Capitol.

By an act of the same session of the Legislature the old Capitol building at Tuscaloosa was donated to the State University in that City.

The clock on the Capitol building is the town clock of the city of Montgomery and by a joint resolution of the General assembly, approved February 9th, 1852, the city was authorized to place the clock on the Capitol building.

### JUST BEFORE THE WAR.

From 1852, for several years, there was little of interest in and around the Capitol building, but the agitation of the slavery

question which was kept up in the years between 1852 and 1859, culminated with a series of momentous events in 1860 and 1861, which have made the Capitol at Montgomery historically famous the world over.

On the 24th day of February, 1860, the Legislature of Alabama, in anticipation of the possibility of the election of a "black Republican," as President of the United States, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor, in the event of the election of a Republican at the election for President in November of that year, to call a convention of delegates to see what action Alabama should take. The Governor was authorized to issue his proclamation ordering an election to be held for delegates to such convention to assemble in the Capitol, "to consider, determine and do whatever in the opinion of said convention, the rights, interests and honor of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection."

Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln in November, 1860, Governor A. B. Moore received a communication from citizens of the following counties: Montgomery, Dallas, Greene, Marengo, Lowndes, Perry and Jackson, calling on him for his construction of his rights and duties under the resolutions passed by the preceding Legislature, since the contingency had happened in the selection of Abraham Lincoln as President. In reply to this communication Governor Moore informed the signers of the communication that he felt that it would be his duty to act after the electoral votes had been cast, and in the event the majority of the electoral college voted for Mr. Lincoln, he would issue his proclamation and order the election for delegates as provided for in the resolutions. The electors met and cast their votes for President and Vice-President on the 5th day of December, 1860, and Lincoln and Hamlin received a majority of the votes cast.

On the 6th day of December, 1860, Governor Moore issued his proclamation, setting out the resolutions adopted in February, 1860, and an election was ordered to be held for delegates to the State Convention, which election was fixed for the 24th day

of December, and the time of the meeting of the convention was set for the 7th day of January, 1861.

The interest in this election was intense. There was a strong following in the State in favor of taking no step which meant the disruption of the Union, and there was another element, which, while it might favor secession, was opposed to the State of Alabama acting alone. This faction became known as the co-operationists, as their plan was, if secede at all, to do so in co-operation with the other States of the South. No one knew certainly whether the straightout secessionists had a majority, or whether the Unionists and the co-operationists would by a combination be able to organize and control the action of the convention. Both sides were loud in their claims.

#### ALABAMA'S SECESSION CONVENTION.

The convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol building on the day fixed for the assembling, and so keen was the interest that not a single one of the 100 delegates failed to answer to his name at the roll call.

Both sides on the night before the meeting claimed to have the majority, and to secure a harmonious organization it was agreed that one Representative from each side should go to the stand, on assembling, and put in nomination its candidate for Chairman of the convention. When the body gathered, however, the Unionists and the co-operationists, who had evidently caucussed, found out that they were in the minority and they quietly allowed the straightout secessionists to organize, by the election of William S. Phillips, of Dallas, as temporary president, and A. G. Horn, of Mobile, and S. D. Brewer, of Montgomery, as temporary secretaries. The opening prayer was by Rev. Basil Manly, a distinguished, divine of the Baptist church.

On the call of the counties the following delegates were enrolled: Autauga, George Reeves; Barbour, John Cochran, Alpheus Baker and J. S. M. Daniel; Baldwin, Jos. Silver; Blount, John S. Brasher and W. M. Edwards; Butler, Samuel Bolling and



John McPherson; Calhoun, Daniel T. Ryan, John M. Cook and C. G. Whatley; Chambers, J. F. Dowdell and Wm. H. Barnes; Cherokee, Henry C. Sanford, Wm. L. Whitlock, John Potter and John P. Ralls; Choctaw, S. E. Caterlin and A. J. Curtis; Clarke, O. S. Jewett; Coffee, G. T. Yelverton; Conecuh, John Green; Coosa, George Taylor, John B. Leonard and Albert Crumpler; Covington, Dewitt C. Davis; Dallas, John T. Morgan and Wm. S. Phillips; Dale, D. B. Creech and James McKinnie; DeKalb, Wm. O. Winston and John Franklin; Fayette, B. W. Wilson and E. P. Jones; Franklin, John A. Steele and R. S. Watkins; Greene, James D. Webb and Thos. H. Herndon; Henry, Hasting E. Owens and Thos. T. Smith; Jackson, John R. Coffey, Wm. A. Hood and John P. Timberlake; Jefferson, Wm. S. Earnest; Lauderdale, S. C. Posey and H. C. Jones; Lawrence, D. P. Lewis and James S. Clarke; Limestone, J. P. Coman and Thos. J. McClellan; Lowndes, James S. Williamson and James G. Gilchrist; Macon, Samuel Henderson, O. R. Blue and J. M. Foster; Madison, Nich. Davis and Jere Clements; Marshall, A. C. Beard and James L. Sheffield; Marengo, W. E. Clarke; Marion, Lang C. Allen and W. Steadham; Mobile, John Bragg, George A. Ketchum, E. S. Dargin and H. G. Humphries; Monroe, Lyman Gibbons; Montgomery, Wm. L. Yancey and Thos. H. Watts; Morgan, Jonathan Ford; Perry, Wm. M. Brooks and J. F. Baily; Pickens, Lewis M. Stone and W. H. Davis; Pike, Eli W. Starke, Jeremiah A. Henderson and A. P. Love; Randolph, H. M. Gay, George Forrester and R. J. Wood; Russell, R. O Howard and B. H. Baker; Shelby, Geo. D. Shortridge and J. M. McClanahan; St. Clair, John W. Inzer; Sumter, A. A. Coleman; Talladega, N. D. Johnson, A. R. Barclay and M. G. Slaughter; Tallapoosa, A. Kimball, M. J. Bulger and T. J. Russell; Tuskaloosa, R. Jemison, Jr. and W. R. Smith; Walker, Robert Guttery; Washington, Jas. G. Hawkins; Wilcox, F. R. Beck; Winston, C. C. Sheets.

On the question of permanent organization the straightout secessionists nominated for President Wm. M. Brooks, of Perry, and the Unionists and co-operationists placed in nomination Robert Jemison, Jr., of Tuskaloosa. Ninety-eight votes were cast, the entire convention voting with the exception of the two



candidates, and it was found that Mr. Brooks received fifty three votes and Mr. Jemison forty-five. Mr. Brooks was declared the duly elected president of the convention. This test vote showed the exact strength of each faction, and it was practically the vote on every material proposition, until it came to the adoption of the ordinance of secession, when several of the co-operationists, seeing that opposition was futile, voted for the measure stating that they were opposed to it, but as they proposed to abide by the action of the convention they would vote for the ordinance which they saw was certain of passage.

### MR. WHATLEY'S TEST.

During the first day's session Mr. Whatley, of Calhoun, introduced a resolution, which, after setting out that the constitution of the United States had been violated, by the government, and by a majority of the Northern States in their separate legislative action, and that the "Black Republican" party had elected Lincoln and Hamlin, on a platform which did not recognize property in slaves, resolved that the people of Alabama will not submit to be parties to the inauguration of Lincoln and Hamlin, as President and Vice President. This resolution, Mr. Whatley stated, was the test, and it was calculated to show exactly the position of each delegate on the great question at issue. He said that it was a well known fact that some of the delegates were co-operationists, and it was alleged that some of the delegates were submissionists who were in favor of even submitting to the election of Lincoln and Hamlin.

This resolution brought on the first heated discussion of the convention, many of the delegates objecting to the test being laid down in this manner. Speeches were made in opposition to the resolutions by some of the ablest debaters in the body, and equally eloquent and influential members spoke in support of their passage. Wm. L. Yancey, the great Southern orator, took a positive stand in favor of the resolutions, and declared that he had no feeling, or principle, in common with the delegates who might vote against their passage.

## BAPTISM OF NATIONS.

The strongest speech of the debate, made in opposition to the passage of the resolutions, was that of Jere Clemens, of Madison. In some of the speeches on the question, it had been said that a peaceable secession was possible, and would be the probable outcome of the movement. In the course of his speech in opposition to the test resolutions, Mr. Clemens said in reference to peaceable secession: "I am no believer in peaceable secession. I know it to be impossible. No liquid but blood has ever filled the baptismal font of nations. The rule is without an exception, and he has read the book of human nature to little purpose, who expects to see a nation born except in convulsions, or christened at any altar but that of the God of battles. So thinking, and so believing, I have felt that it was the duty of a patriot to conciliate — not to influence; to keep constantly before his eyes the one great duty of reconciling conflicting opinions, and smoothing away existing asperities."

The discussion of the resolutions occupied the entire session of the first day after the election of permanent officers and just before the hour of adjournment they were amended to read as follows: "Resolved, By the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, That the State of Alabama cannot and will not, submit to the administration of Lincoln and Hamlin as President and Vice President of the United States, upon the principles referred to in the preamble." In this form the resolutions were passed unanimously.

The second day was largely devoted to hearing an address by Hon. A. P. Calhoun, the commissioner from South Carolina to Alabama. Numerous telegrams were received and read to the convention from different States of the South, and they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the delegates and the spectators. Governor Moore reported to the convention the arrangements he had made with certain banks in the State to keep a supply of specie in the country. This was effected by getting the banks to suspend specie payments, and the Commercial Bank of Selma, the Central Bank of Montgomery and

the Eastern Bank at Eufaula, responded to the Governor's request to suspend such payments. The Bank of Mobile, The Southern Bank of Alabama and the Northern Bank at Huntsville, declined to suspend, but promised to aid the State, all in their power, in the matter of gathering and holding specie. He also informed the convention that by his orders Fort Morgan, Fort Gaines, and the United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon had been occupied by the troops of the State of Alabama, and that due notice of such occupation, had been sent to James Buchanan, President of the United States. The Governor also reported that he had received a request from the Governor of Florida for five hundred troops to aid the authorities of that State in holding the forts at the entrance to the harbor of Pensacola. The motion to order this body of troops to Pensacola provoked a heated debate, and was finally passed by a vote of 52 to 45.

#### PROPOSAL OF REFERENCE TO THE PEOPLE.

Although the Unionists or co-operationists had been beaten on every proposition, they did not give up the fight, but made many stubborn resistances. At the session of the third day, Mr. Davis, of Madison, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That whatever ordinance this convention may adopt in its final action, contemplating or providing for a severance of the State of Alabama from the Federal Government, ought to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection." This was the spirit of the co-operationists, and they believed if the people could have the opportunity to vote on the proposition, the State would remain in the Union, under conditions to be afterwards arranged. But the straightout secessionists were in the majority, and the proposition to refer to the people was laid on the table by a vote of 53 to 46.

#### THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

On the 10th. day of January Mr. Yancey, chairman of the committee appointed to draft the ordinance of secession, presented the majority report of the committee embodying the ordinance of secession as follows:

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States United under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

WHEREAS, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, preceded by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong, of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security; *therefore*,

Be it declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn, from the union known as the United States of America and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and independent State.

Sec. 2. Be it further declared and ordained, by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, That all the powers over the territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from said government, and are resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in convention, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, at the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and har-

monious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the president of this convention be, and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

Done by the people of the State of Alabama, in convention assembled, at Montgomery, on this, the eleventh day of January, A. D., 1861.

The minority of the committee presented its report dissenting from the report of the majority. The minority report was signed by the following members of the committee: Jere Clemens, David P. Lewis, Wm. O. Winston, A. Kimbal, R. S. Watkins and R. Jemison, Jr. This report of the minority was accompanied with a preamble and a series of resolutions, which Mr. Clemens moved be taken up and substituted for the report of the majority of the committee: This motion was defeated by a vote of 45 to 54. Several other motions were made proposing amendments to the majority report, all of which were voted down by the same vote, 54 to 45, and on the motion of Mr. Yancey, the majority report was taken up for passage. Then the speaking to the question commenced and the remainder of the session was spent in hearing the views of both sides on the question. The speeches in many instances were full of fire and eloquence, but the mind of no delegate was changed, though some of those opposed to its passage, voted for the ordinance, because they saw opposition was futile, and on the final vote the ordinance was passed by a vote of 61 to 39.

The following members of the convention issued an address to the people of the State of Alabama giving their reasons for withholding their signatures from the ordinance of secession: R. Jemison, Jr., Wm. O. Winston, John Green, Sr., S. P. Timberlake, M. J. Bulger, A. Kimbal, Wm. H. Edwards, R. R. Wood, George Forrester, Henry M. Gay, Winstan Stidham, Arthur C. Beard, James L. Sheffield, J. N. Franklin, Jonathan Ford, Robt.

Guttery, W. R. Smith, Nich. Davis, Thos. J. McClellan, John Potter, S. C. Posey, E. P. Jones, B. W. Wilson, Lang C. Allen, John A. Steele, J. P. Coman, Henry C. Sanford, John J. Brasher, W. A. Wood, John R. Coffey, Timothy J. Russell, H. C. Jones and William L. Whitlock.

This address was probably issued in the chagrin momentarily felt at defeat, immediately after the passage of the ordinance, and the delegates afterwards reconsidered, as the greater number of these signers placed their signatures to the ordinance before final adjournment.

The official copy of the ordinance was enrolled on parchment by Mr. Joseph B. Goode, who is still a resident of Montgomery, and the convention adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Goode for his work, he making no charge.

The convention elected the following deputies to represent the State in the congress of seceding states called to meet in the city of Montgomery on the 4th day of February: Richard W. Walker, of Lauderdale; Robert H. Smith, of Mobile; Colin J. McRae, of Mobile; John Gill Shorter, of Barbour; W. P. Chilton, of Montgomery; S. F. Hale, of Greene; David P. Lewis, of Lawrence; Thomas Fearn, of Madison, and J. L. M. Curry, of Talladega.

The convention then proceeded to the making of changes in the State Constitution to adapt it to the new order and remained in session until the 25th of January, when it recessed until the 4th of March, finally adjourning on the 21st of March, 1861.

### CONFEDERATE CONFERENCE.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, in pursuance of the invitation extended by the Alabama convention, representatives from the following Southern States, assembled in the city of Montgomery as a congress or body of deputies, for the purpose

of organizing a provisional government: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

The delegates to this gathering were:

South Carolina—R. B. Rhett, James Chestnut, Jr., T. J. Withers, R. W. Barnwell, C. G. Memminger, L. M. Keitt and W. W. Boyce.

Georgia—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Benjamin H. Hill, Alexander H. Stephens, Francis Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nesbitt, Augustus B. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb and Augustus Keenan.

Alabama—Richard W. Walker, Robert H. Smith, Colin J. McRae, John Gill Shorter, S. F. Hale, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn, J. L. M. Curry, and W. P. Chilton.

Mississippi—Willie P. Harris, Walter Brooks, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell and W. S. Wilson.

Louisiana—John Perkins, Jr., Duncan F. Kenner, C. M. Conrad, E. Spencer and Henry Marshall.

Florida—Jackson Morton, James Powers and J. P. Anderson.

The congress effected a permanent organization by the election of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, as chairman, and Johnson J. Hooper, of Montgomery, as secretary. On the 8th day of February the Constitution of the United States, with some amendments, was adopted as the organic law of the provisional government, and on the 9th the president of the body, Mr. Howell Cobb, was sworn in under the new constitution.

The election of a provisional president and vice-president was fixed for noon on the 9th, and at that hour the body went into executive session for that purpose. Shortly after noon the doors were opened and the announcement was made that Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, had been unanimously elected



president, and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was unanimously elected vice-president. The sessions, which were held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, attracted immense crowds of citizens and strangers visiting the city, and when the doors were opened and the result of the election was announced there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

On the following day Mr. Stephens, who was then in the city, appeared before the provisional congress, and after a speech accepting the office of vice-president of the Confederate States of America, was sworn by the President of the Congress.

### INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, at the time of his election, was at his home at Brierfield, Miss. The fact of his election was made known to him and he reached the city of Montgomery on Saturday, February 16th. in time for his inauguration on the 18th. That event was one of the grandest pageants ever witnessed in the city of Montgomery.

At noon or a little earlier on Monday, the 18th of February, 1861, the inaugural procession was formed in front of the Exchange Hotel and the line of march was up Dexter avenue, then known as Market street, to the Capitol.

Mr. Davis, the President-elect, rode in a magnificent carriage drawn by four splendid gray horses. The carriage was the property of Mrs. C. A. Lomax, who is still a resident of this city, she having tendered its use for that occasion. In the carriage with Mr. Davis were Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, Rev. Basil Manly, the chaplain of the day, and Capt. George Jones, of the First Alabama Cavalry, who was the personal military escort of the President. Of the company in the carriage on the ride from the hotel to the Capitol, only Captain Jones is now alive. He is at this time a resident of this city.

Park Watson, then proprietor of the Montgomery Hall, was the Grand Marshal of the parade, and the military was under



the command of Capt. Paul J. Semmes, of Columbus, Ga., who, with his company, the Columbus Guards, came to this city for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies. The other companies in the line of march were the local companies, the Montgomery Grays, the Montgomery True Blues and the Metropolitan Guards.

The carriage of the President was followed by a number of carriages containing members of the Confederate Congress, visiting Governors and distinguished citizens. Thousands followed on foot, and the procession is said to have extended from the hotel to the Capitol entrance.

When the head of the procession reached the Capitol it was found that the grounds in front of the building contained an immense throng of people gathered to witness the ceremony. The military was drawn up in a double line at the entrance to the Capitol grounds, and the President-elect and the distinguished visitors marched through the lines to the steps leading up to the grounds, while Captain Jones went ahead to open up a passage way, in the throng, to allow them to reach the building.

A large platform had been erected in front of, and to the left of the center of the portico, and on this the members of the Confederate Congress and of the Alabama Legislature sat during the ceremony. Mr. Howell Cobb, President of the Congress, occupied a chair at a small table which sat near the left column of the two immense columns standing at either side of the main door of the Capitol building.

The invocation was by Rev. Basil Manly, and after it Mr. Davis took his position, facing the people, immediately in front of the door and between the two columns, Mr. Cobb being to his left, while Mr. Stephens, the Vice-President, occupied a chair to his right, but a little in the rear. Mr. Davis delivered a short address to the people which was received with outbursts of applause, and at its conclusion turned to Mr. Cobb, saying: "I am now ready to take the oath of office."

The oath was then administered by Mr. Cobb, and the fact was announced by the booming of cannon. The whistles of the foundries and shops of the city and of the steamboats at the wharf gave shrill blasts announcing the birth of a new nation. A new flag was spread to the breeze and was raised to the top of the Capitol, where it floated from the flag staff.

After the inauguration ceremony the Congress repaired to the Senate chamber, Mr. Davis accompanying the members. A brief executive session was held, after which the body adjourned for the day, and Mr. Davis left to return to the hotel. The procession back to the hotel was in much the same order as that on the march to the Capitol. On the way back Rev. Mr. Manly gave up his seat in the carriage with Mr. Davis to Mr. Howell Cobb. Vice-President Stephens and Captain Jones were the other occupants of the carriage on the return trip.

A brilliant reception was tendered on the night of that day to Mr. Davis at Estelle Hall, at the corner of Dexter avenue and Perry street. The entire business portion of Dexter avenue was illuminated in honor of this reception.

Many of the facts as to the inauguration of Mr. Davis heretofore unpublished, were obtained from Capt. George Jones, who participated in the ceremony, and stood immediately in the rear of Mr. Davis while he delivered his address.

The exact spot on which Mr. Davis stood while the oath was being taken, has been recently marked by a star placed in position by the members of the Sophia Bibb Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. In the Supreme Court library is a picture of the scene of the inauguration of Mr. Davis.

The provisional seat of government of the Confederate States remained in Montgomery until May 22nd, 1861, when Congress decided to move the Capital to Richmond, Va., for the prestige the Virginia influence would give the new government. While here the headquarters of the various departments were located in the building now the Hotel Mabson, at the

corner of Commerce and Bibb streets and in the old Commercial Hall building, which stood, then, on the site now occupied by the Western Union Telegraph office. This building was destroyed by fire in 1887.

During the time the provisional government of the Confederate States was located in this city the home of the President was in the frame residence standing at the corner of Bibb and Lee streets, which is still known as the White House of the Confederacy. The Alabama Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy are now negotiating for the purchase of this house for the purpose of making it the repository of a collection of relics of the Confederacy. The sessions of the Confederate Congress were held in the Capitol building, the Senate meeting in the Senate chamber, and the House in the hall of the House of Representatives.

### POINTS OF INTEREST.

To the stranger there are many points of interest about the Capitol. The most striking, probably, is the spot on the portico marked by the star showing the place where Jefferson Davis stood while taking the oath of office as President of the Confederate States. The star was placed there by the Sophia Bibb Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

In a handsome cabinet in the office of the State Treasurer is the Bible on which this oath was administered. This Bible was bought for the executive office of the State in 1852. On the inside of the front cover is the following note, or memorandum:

“The oath of office as first President of the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, was administered to

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

upon this Bible, by Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Congress, at the front portico of the Capitol in Montgomery, on

the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861." On the opposite page is the following endorsement or certificate:

"Montgomery, Ala., November 21, 1881. I certify that the note or memorandum on the opposite page is in the handwriting of my father, the late Judge John D. Phelan, who was, at the time of the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson Davis, clerk of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and I have often heard him say that he witnessed the inaugural ceremonies. This certificate is made by request, in order to perpetuate as far as may be, the authenticity and reliability of said note or memorandum.

"In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and also affix the great seal of the State, the month and day and year above written.

"ELLIS PHELAN,  
"Secretary of State."

Mr. Phelan, who was Secretary of State of Alabama at the time of attesting to the handwriting of his father, Judge John D. Phelan, is now a resident of Waterbury, Conn., where he holds an important judicial position. Attached to the cover of this Bible is, also, an autograph letter from Mr. Davis.

On the first floor of the Capitol at the northern end are the offices of the Governor and of the Secretary of State. At the southern end of the building are the offices of the State Treasurer and of the State Auditor. On this floor at the eastern end is the Supreme court room and adjoining the courtroom on the east is the Supreme Court library, which is the lower floor of the addition to the Capitol, built at a cost of \$25,000, in 1885.

On the second floor at the northern end of the building is the Senate chamber and at the southern end is the hall of the House of Representatives. This hall is of a particularly historic interest, because it is the chamber in which was adopted the ordinance of secession, and here the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America met and the representatives

of the seceding states organized the government of the Confederacy. Over the Speaker's chair in the hall of the House hangs a portrait of Gen. Jas. H. Clanton, who was one of the most gallant cavalry leaders in the Southern army during the war. He was an attorney at law, and after the war settled in Montgomery to engage in the practice of his profession. In 1871 the State of Alabama was engaged in litigation with the Alabama Great Southern Railroad. The cause was set for trial in the United States court at Knoxville, Tenn., and General Clanton was engaged by the State to represent its interests. During the course of the trial, a difficulty took place between General Clanton and David M. Nelson, one of the attorneys on the opposite side, and Nelson shot General Clanton with a double-barrelled shot gun, killing him instantly. The body was brought to this city and was interred with distinguished honors. The portrait of General Clanton was hung in the hall of the House of Representatives shortly afterwards. Some years ago in the Senate chamber there hung a portrait of Hon. Wm. R. King, the Alabamian who was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1852, but it was removed temporarily at one session of the Legislature and placed in an ante room, where some one, unknown, cut the portrait out of the frame. A diligent search has been made for the lost picture, but it could never be found. Mr. King never took his seat as Vice-President. His health was bad and before the time for his inauguration he went to the Island of Cuba, where a messenger was sent by the government at Washington, and administered to him the oath of office in March, 1853. Mr. King's health did not improve and he returned to his home in Dallas county, where his death occurred in April, 1853.

The State officers on the second floor are: The Superintendent of Education, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Railroad Commission, the Clerk of the Supreme Court and the State Tax Commissioner.

The third floor of the building is occupied by the following officers: State Health officer, Adjutant General, Commissioner

of Agriculture, Reporter of the Supreme Court, the Board of Convict Inspectors, and the Examiners of Public Accounts.

The Supreme Court Library contains a fine legal library, interspersed with a large number of miscellaneous books. On the walls of the library are portraits of the following Governors of Alabama: Thomas Bibb, John Murphy, Gabriel Moore, John Gayle, Clement C. Clay, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Joshua L. Martin, Reuben Chapman, Henry W. Collier, John A. Winston, Andrew B. Moore, John G. Shorter, Thomas H. Watts, Robert B. Lindsay, George S. Houston, E. A. O'Neal, Thomas Seay, Thos. G. Jones and Wm. C. Oates.

Besides the portraits of the Governors, there are on the walls of the Library portraits of Jefferson Davis, Hon. John Foster, for years a distinguished judge and chancellor, Wm. L. Yancy, the brilliant orator of the period just before the secession of the State, Ex-Senator James L. Pugh, Marion A. Baldwin, who was for many years Attorney General of the State, and John A. Elmore, of Montgomery, who was in his time one of the most distinguished members of the Alabama bar.

In the Supreme Court room there is a collection of portraits of the Chief Justices of the Alabama Supreme Court from the time of its organization to date, with the exception of one, Chief Justice E. W. Peck. The list is as follows: Edmund S. Dargin, of Mobile; Reuben Saffold, of Dallas; Arthur F. Hopkins, of Mobile; George W. Stone, of Montgomery, Wm. P. Chilton, of Montgomery; George Goldthwaite, of Montgomery; Samuel F. Rice, of Montgomery; Henry W. Collier, of Tuscaloosa; Abner S. Lipscomb, of Mobile; Thomas M. Peters, of Lawrence; Henry Hitchcock, of Mobile, and Robert C. Brickell, of Madison.

Chief Justice Clement C. Clay, Jr., was in turn Governor, United States Senator and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Abner S. Lipscomb, after retiring from the Supreme bench in this State, removed to Texas, and was elevated to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of that State.

Chief Justice Henry W. Collier was elected Governor of the State after having retired from the bench.

The collection of the portraits of the Governors of the State, and of the Chief Justices is the work of the efficient librarian, Mr. J. M. Riggs, who has devoted much time to this matter, and while he has the collection of portraits of the Chief Justices complete, with the exception noted, he is working untiringly to add to the number of portraits of the men who have filled the Gubernatorial chair.

The view from the dome of the Capitol is one of the finest in the State. In the distance can be seen the range of hills encircling Montgomery, while laid before the sightseer is a birds-eye view of the city, with its hills and shaded trees.

Recently the local chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy have begun to collect relics of the Confederacy. Those of the Sophia Bibb Chapter are in cases in the rotunda. Those of the Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter are in the Governor's office in a book case which belonged to Governor Watts during the war.

### ALABAMA'S GOVERNORS.

The following is a list of the Governors of Alabama from its organization as a territory down to the present time, with year of occupancy:

Wm. Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia, appointed Governor of the Territory of Alabama on its organization; from March 1817 to November 1819.

Wm. Wyatt Bibb, of Autauga, first Governor of the State of Alabama, from November 1819 to July 1820. Died in office.

Thomas Bibb, of Limestone, President of the Senate, succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair on the death of Governor W. W. Bibb. Served until December 1821.

Israel Pickens, of Greene, from December 1821 to December 1825.

John Murphy, of Monroe, from December 1825 to December 1829.

Gabriel Moore, of Madison, December 1829 to March 1831. Resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate.

Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson, President of the Senate succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair on the resignation of Gov. Gabriel Moore, and served to Dec. 1831.

John Gayle, of Greene, from December 1831 to December 1835.

Clement C. Clay, of Madison, from December 1835 to July 1837. Resigned to accept a seat in the United States Senate.

Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale, President of the Senate, succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair on the resignation of Governor C. C. Clay, July 1837. Served until December 1837.

Arthur P. Bagby, of Monroe, from Dec. 1837 to Dec. 1841.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga, from Dec. 1841 to Dec. 1845.

Joshua L. Martin, of Tuskaloosa, from Dec. 1845 to Dec. 1847.

Reuben Chapman, of Madison, from Dec. 1847 to Dec. 1849.

Henry W. Collier, of Tuskaloosa, from Dec. 1849 to Dec. 1853.

John A. Winston, of Sumter, from Dec. 1853 to Dec. 1857.

Andrew B. Moore, of Perry, from Dec. 1857 to Dec. 1861. He was Governor at the outbreak of the war.



John G. Shorter, of Barbour, from Dec. 1861 to Dec. 1863.

Thos. H. Watts, of Montgomery, from Dec. 1863 to April 1865. Governor Watts occupied the Gubernatorial chair at the close of the war.

Lewis E. Parsons, of Talladega, Provisional Governor, appointed by President Johnson, from June 1865 to Dec. 1865.

Robt. M. Patton, of Lauderdale, from Dec. 1865 to July 1868.

Wm. H. Smith, of Randolph, from July 1868 to Dec. 1870.

Robt. B. Lindsay, of Colbert, from Dec. 1870 to Dec. 1872.

David P. Lewis, of Madison, from Dec. 1872 to Dec. 1874.

Geo. S. Houston, of Limestone, from Dec. 1874 to Dec. 1878.

R. W. Cobb, of Shelby, from Dec. 1878 to Dec. 1882.

E. A. O'Neal, of Lauderdale, from Dec. 1882 to Dec. 1886.

Thos. Seay, of Hale, from Dec. 1886 to Dec. 1890.

Thos. G. Jones, of Montgomery, from Dec. 1890 to Dec. 1894.

Wm. C. Oates, of Henry, from Dec. 1894 to Dec. 1896.

Joseph F. Johnston, of Jefferson, from Dec. 1896 to—.

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(Conclusion of Simpson's Sketch of the Capitol.)

Montgomery *Advertiser*, October 7th, 1900

## BEAUTIFUL RECEPTION AT FIRST WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDRACY.

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The reception at the Jeff Davis House on Lee Street, at which the Cradle of the Confederacy and Secession Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the White House Association entertained last evening, was one of the most brilliant that ever occurred in Montgomery.

The historic old home was bedecked in the colors of the Confederacy. Over the front door was placed an arch with the word "Davis" in red on a white background. This arch was placed over the original arch which, in '61, shed light of welcome to President Davis's guests at the official reception held there. Over the entire ceiling in the hall was stretched the Confederate flag and all about it were Confederate flags, red and white bunting and Chapter flags, with beautiful tracings of Southern smilax, bringing out the beauty of the coloring.

In the old parlor on the left stood the receiving party, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Goodlett, Miss Meares, Mrs. Hickman and the officers of the Cradle Chapter, the Secession Chapter and the White House Association. In this room was placed a picture of Mr. Davis, near which red candles burned.

On the right of the room tea and coffee were served from tables decorated in the colors with red and white carnations and red candles in silver candelabra.

In the third apartment, where the fruited punch was served, was a picture giving evidence of patriotic devotion to the Lost Cause. The entire lower floor, in fact, was draped in red and white. The floors were covered with crash just as it was—so the story goes—on that evening, thirty-nine years ago.

The Confederate Veterans attended this reception in a body, and as they entered the hall the band played "Dixie" and the veterans responded with a rebel yell.

General E. W. Pettus, in a beautiful and appropriate address, presented thirty veterans with the "Cross of Honor" from the Cradle of the Confederacy Chapter, U. D.C.

All during the evening Confederate music was rendered by a band that was stationed in the hall and its inspiring strains with the whole surroundings—the magnificently gowned women from all parts of the United States—the bevy of beautiful girls of 1900; the handsome Montgomery matrons who were the girls of '61—all combined to present a rarely impressive and inspiring scene.

One of the distinguished guests of honor at this reception was Mrs. Virginia Clay Clopton of Huntsville, one of the most important living women of the Confederacy.

An occasion long to be pleasantly remembered is this reception in the First White House of the Confederacy.

### HISTORY OF JEFF DAVIS HOUSE.

The Alabama Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy will convene in the city of Opelika Tuesday, May the first, in annual assembly.

A brief historical sketch of the frame dwelling house corner of Lee and Bibb Streets in this city known as the Jeff Davis house, in which all the chapters of the State are interested may throw some light upon the subject. It has been given careful research and the books written of those troublous times, in 1861 have been attentively studied. The house was built in the year 1839 or 1840, by Mr. Wm. Sayre, the father of the late distinguished Paul Tucker Sayre. A. M. Bradley, who did most of the building at that time was the contractor. Montgomery then had a population of about 8,000.

Mr. Sayre sold the house to Mr. Wm. Knox, he to Mr. George Mathews, then Mr. Freeman became the owner. Next, the late Colonel Jos. G. Winter who remodeled it.

Mr. Calloway bought the house from Mr. Winter. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Edmond Harrison was living there. It was he who rented the house to Jefferson Davis. The Confederate Government took no part in this transaction. It was sold to Mr. Wm. Crawford Bibb, and after him Mr. Archibald Tyson of Lownsboro became the possessor. He left the place to his daughter Mrs. Render of LaGrange, Ga., who now owns it. It is entailed property.

Mr. Davis arrived in Montgomery Saturday night, February 16th, 1861. He was met by a large and enthusiastic throng. Mr. Edward C. Bullock who had been Commissioner to Florida, made the welcoming address. Mr. Davis replied from the balcony of the Exchange Hotel. He was followed by W. L. Yancey.

The inauguration of the President of the Provisional Government took place Monday, February 18, at 12 o'clock at the Capitol. On February 20th he closes a letter to his wife at Briarfield their home in Mississippi: "As soon as an hour is my own I will look for a house and write to you more fully."

In the next few days the appointment of the cabinet was made. The first meeting of the cabinet was held in Room No. 22 of the Exchange Hotel.

There appeared in The Weekly Confederation of March 1st, 1861, a paper published in Montgomery at that time, the following paragraph:

"The President's Mansion. We understand the fine house belonging to Colonel Edmund Harrison has been procured for the President's Mansion."

Mrs. Davis in her book, *Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States*, Vol. 2, Page 35, writes: "My journey up the Alabama River to join Mr. Davis in Montgomery was a very sad one, sharing his apprehensions, knowing our needs to be so many and with so little hope of supplying them. When we reached the hotel, where the President was temporarily lodged, the Provisional Congress had assembled, he had been inaugurated, and the day of my arrival, the Confederate flag had been hoisted by the daughter of Colonel Robert Tyler and the granddaughter of the ex-President. The family was at this time living in Montgomery."

Miss Letitia Tyler raised the new flag on March 4th, 1861. The flag had a blue union with stars in white at equal distances, and two red bars and one white at equal distance. In the issue of *The Weekly Confederation*, on March 10th, there is this notice: "Mrs. President Davis: This lady who has already made a most favorable impression upon our community, left last Thursday for her home in Mississippi. She proposes, however, to return shortly with her family and will occupy the handsome residence of Colonel Edmund Harrison, on Washington Street, which will be the White House for this year, at least. The President is still at the Exchange Hotel, where his time is almost entirely engrossed with official business." Lee Street was then known as the continuation of Washington Street.

On Monday night, March 11th, 1861, there was held in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel, the first official reception of the Confederate Government. It was in pursuance of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Crook, in the Alabama Convention, which adopted the ordinance of secession. The resolution was adopted March 7th: "That the President of this convention be requested to inform the President of the Confederate States that it is the desire of this convention to call upon him in a body at such time as he may designate."

The delegates met in the reading room of the Exchange Hotel half past eight o'clock. They were called to order by

Mr. President Brooks, and proceeded in a body to the reception parlor, where each member was introduced to President Davis by Chairman Brooks. Most of the cabinet were present and several members of the Confederate Congress.

There were many ladies present upon this occasion, distinguished not more by beauty and grace than the lively interest they exhibited in the stirring events of the times.

The Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, made his appearance, was toasted from the hearts of the guests, and responded in a speech which was eloquent in its earnest simplicity.

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\*This clipping from a Montgomery Advertiser of 1900 is pertinent in that it refers to the original residence of Mr. Davis and his family in Montgomery and likewise gives one account of the story of Mr. Davis' reception. The reader should note that this story credits Col. Edward C. Bullock as having introduced Mr. Davis. Most writers have given credit for this to Mr. William L. Yancey.—(*Editor*)

